The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of London at this Port and the Nova Scotian at Father Point.

No Change in the Political Situation.

Nothing but Vague Rumors and Reports Concerning the Proposed Congress.

The Outbreak of Hostilities Considered Inevitable.

Embittered State of Feeling in Austria Against Prussia.

Discontent and Signs of Mutiny in the Prussian Landwehr.

Count Bismark Execrated by the German People.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. MITEHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th of May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool May 24, and Londonderry May 25, passed Father Point yesterday, *en route* to Quebec.

The European crisis and political situation are unchanged. There is nothing definite as to a Congress. The latest Bremen papers consider an outbreak of war inevitable, even supposing a Congress is held.

"The London *Express* announces the suspension of ROBINSON, CROTTON & Co., bankers, of Manchester. Liabilities not large.

Two of the large warehouses of the London and Northwestern and Great Western Railway at Manchester, were burned on the morning of the 23d of May. Loss $100,000.

Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern had been enthusiastically received by the National Assembly of the Danubian Principalities.

A telegram from Jassy announces the entry of the combined Russian and Turkish *corps d'armée* into Moldavia on the 22d. OSMAN PASHA commands the Turks, and Gen. KOTZEBUE the Russians.

The steamships *Queen* and *Louisiana*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th."

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, was reported off Crookhaven at 3 P. M. on the 25th.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry at 7:15 on the morning of the 23d of May.

OUR DRESDEN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dismark the Bane of German Politics—Popular Bitterness Against Him—Certainty of His Downfall.

DRESDEN, SAXONY, Friday, May 18, 1866.

The more I see of the workings and progress of German national questions, the more thoroughly I am convinced that Germany, as a whole, has none to fear more than Count BISMARK. Since METTERNICH, Europe has not produced a greater master of statecraft; and since TALLEYRAND, none more unscrupulous or dangerous. If left wholly to his own counsels, he would work Germany more mischief in ten years than all the blunders and stupidity of the Hapsburgs put together could accomplish. Thoroughly Bourbon in his opposition to reform, as also in his obstinate adherence to the programme of his own creation, still there is only one man in Europe who stands superior to him, and who inspires in him any respect or fear, and that is LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It was BISMARK who carried Prussia and Austria into an unjust war against Denmark—a war to which the Prussian people only half consented, and to which the Austrians were averse. He could not have enlisted any considerable sympathy or material aid from either country, except on the understanding that the Elbe Duchies, thus liberated from Danish rule, should be established in independence. Disregarding this condition, the real verdict of the Schleswig-Holstein war, Count BISMARK had steadily encroached on them until in every substantial particular they were Prussian provinces. Aside from Prussia, the sentiment of universal Germany opposed this absorption of the Duchies; the Prussians themselves, except a small party of BISMARK'S personal supporters, looked on it with hostility, though this hostility was more directed against the Count himself than against his measure.

At this point one of the spasmodic irruptions of aimless energy that sometimes overtake FRANCIS JOSEPH, came upon him and he conceived that it was necessary for Austria to intervene. His ill-timed threats were opportune for Count BISMARK; they afforded him the opportunity he desired of entering upon a new war. He sought another war as a means of his own aggrandizement, to stir up the latent energies of Germany to a flood-tide on which he might be borne to higher prerogatives, to higher fame. Happily for Europe, both his ambition and the folly of Austria's Kaiser failed to embroil the nations. This was six weeks ago, but there was destined to come up a second cloud, threatening a storm of war.

The Emperor of Austria politely made another sally of arms, ordered a fresh armament on the pretense that it was directed against Italy, which it probably was, as nearly as that monarch had any well defined policy in the premises. This again was well suited to BISMARK'S purposes, and he steadily continued his immense warlike preparations, formerly began. Meanwhile, the near approach of the day when the German Bund, at Frankfort, will probably give their decision in favor of the independence of the Elbe Duchies, with the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG as their ruler, touches BISMARK closely. He sees the German people gradually awakening to a comprehension of his ambitious schemes; more than that he sees his power daily decreasing even in Prussia; and above all, he sees the pet project of his last fifteen years—the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia—about to be thwarted, and his prestige of success seriously impaired, and he has, in consequence, a second time made such efforts to bring about a war that it was only the imperious voice of Prussia and Middle Germany against it, that has a second time averted it. Simultaneously the Count was struggling against Prussia, as represented by the Houses of Deputies, and against all the smaller German States as well as Austria. The attempt to assassinate him came very opportunely for him, and enabled him to triumph for a time over the Deputies by dissolving them; but the people themselves, recovering a little from the first outburst of sympathy, have spoken to him in such unmistakeable words against a war with Austria that he dared not disregard it. He had hoped for support and alliance from the so-called Smaller and Middle States, but instead of that he gets only ridicule and abuse. In the reading-rooms of the city I have to-day noticed no less than three German comic papers, the *Kladderadatch*, the *Pepperbox* and the *Flying Leaves*, each of which devoted not less than a column of puns and gibes to poor BISMARK. He counted on the support of Prussia, but among the dozen dailies of Berlin only two of any prominence adhere to his cause. The natural affinity of the Middle and Smaller German States is Prussia, but the policy of BISMARK has alienated them.

I was surprised to find the extent to which this alienation had taken place. I had supposed before I came here that Protestant Saxony, the home of the great Elector the friend of LUTHER, would of course be in sympathy with Prussia. It is undeniably with Austria. King JOHN would, in case of war near Dresden, undoubtedly take refuge in Vienna, so I am informed here; the same is true of all the other small States. Prussia stands alone, and it is rapidly being made apparent to the rulers of that nation. I have before me two series of resolutions passed by popular assemblages, one in Bamberg, Bavaria, and the other in Chemnitz, of this State, in which it is distinctly affirmed in substance that a war must be avoided by all means, and that Prussia, in case of war, cannot count on any assistance from them.

Not only have the other nations been brought to a full understanding of the designs and character of BISMARK, but it is said the King of Prussia himself, now really desires to throw him off, but dares not. The late change by which the King resigned command of the armies and appointed Prince FREDERICK CHARLES in his stead, gives much color to such a belief. He is a weak sovereign and knows BISMARK'S power over him, and so long as he should retain chief command it would always be more in the power of BISMARK to shape the military policy than if the command were vested in the Prince, who is known to be not only not favorable to the schemes of BISMARK, but more progressive and liberal than his father. The old King sees the approaching struggle which will be required to rid Prussia of the incubus of Court BISMARK'S evil counsels, and, with the timidity of age, added to that of his natural disposition, he seeks to tranfer the burdens and perils of it to younger shoulders.

Count BISMARK must go down. There is no political health for Germany until his influence is reduced to a minimum. It seems now to be well understood there in the approaching elections—the day has not yet been formally set—the old men will be returned to both chambers and the Bismark ministry will be compelled to resign. Especially will this be the case if, as seems most probable, no war occurs in the meantime.

Again, it is a great pity that the pernicious councils of BISMARK have prevailed to the extent they have for another reason. It is said that, until he became irritated by the late threatening and meddlesome dispatches from Berlin in relation to his supposed designs on Italy, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was beginning to listen with patience to discussions as to the propriety of the cession of Venetia to VICTOR EMANUEL. It is gradually penetrating his obtuse understanding that he cannot hold Venetia long, but the absurdly dictatorial notes from BISMARK turned away for a time the good resolution he had almost formed. He is reported to have been in the midst of a council called to consider this very subject, when BISMARK'S dispatch protesting against his armament was brought to him, and after reading he dismissed the council and would hear no more of the proposition.

THE NEW PROSPECT.

Notwithstanding the middle and smaller States had steadily proclaimed their policy of neutrality in the supposed approaching struggle, they had armed themselves to the utmost. This Government had made "mobile" over 50,000 men. In the few days that I have been here I have seen many regiments marched across the Elbe and southwestward, fully armed and equipped. Day before yesterday a splendidly mounted regiment of cavalry marched out slowly over the great stone bridge, each man carrying at the cantel of his saddle, beside his own haversack and coat, a nose-bag for his horse and a little roll of pressed hay, about the size and shape of an Orange County cheese. The horses were in admirable condition, and every article of their harness, or that of the riders, was in the highest state of glittar and newness. They evidently meant service. To-day, however, the current was reversed; there came back from below a large pontoon train, and passed over the bridge, between long files of citizens, and it was not difficult to discover in their faces the satisfaction that was felt at the prospect of continued peace. Among the common people everywhere there is an aversion to the war, and the appointment of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to the command-in-chief of the Prussian army is taken by them as conclusive.

More than all that, we have the news from Vienna that night before last Baron WERTHEA, Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, was present at the *soirée* of Count MENSDORFF, and that the two officials conversed together some time.

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

So universal had the belief become that a war was inevitable, that very extensive preparations had been made to meet it. I was yesterday through the famous "Green Vaults" of the Royal Palace, where the crown jewels are kept to the value of untold millions, but, in common with others, was disappointed at not seeing the best of them. All the most valuable diamonds, including those in the hilts of ten or a dozen swords, a large number of court buttons, chains, rings, &c., had been sent to the Fortress of Königstein, a stronghold a few miles from here, always used for that purpose. The people have become wary of Prussian paper, though it is the best paper in Germany, and the banks of Frankfort and at Munich had thrown out Berlin exchange. All along the railroad from Berlin here the manufactories were stopped by the absence of the employes, and the city government of Berlin was nearly suspended, so many of its officials were officers in the Landwehr.

SEGREX.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

A War Confidently Looked For—Not Much Hope for the Proposed Congress.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, May 19.

There does not, I am sorry to say, seem to be much confidence among the public generally that the efforts now made to avoid war will be successful, and it is very doubtful whether the representatives of the Powers now engaged in that praiseworthy task are themselves sanguine as to the result. The programme drawn up by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the assent of the Russian and English Ambassadors, is by this time under consideration in London and St. Petersburg. It, I believe, goes no further than merely to indicate the questions to be treated—the Duchies, Venetia, and the contemplated revision of the Federal Constitution of Germany, but does not suggest any particular solution of either of them. The fact of Austria consenting even to discuss that of Venetia may, perhaps, be thought favorable; but it is too much to expect that she would, in deference to the decision of a Congress which will be without the means or the wish to enforce it, purely and simply sacrifice, before a war and without compensation, what she might still hold after it, and what she deems indispensable for the defence of her German Provinces. Neither is it expected that all the Powers would accept the only mode by which the question of the Duchies might be settled—that is, allowing the population to freely choose their own Sovereign. Nor is it likely that Italy would abandon, should a Congress so determine, her claim on Venetia, or even that Venetia should be restored to her former condition as an independent republic. The very fact of a Congress meeting in the present advanced state of affairs would be extraordinary, and its success still more so. The representatives of the Powers who met in conference in London before the war against Denmark, had matters before them, comparatively speaking, of trifling territorial importance, and they separated without agreeing. Is it probable, then, that with momentous questions such as those from which three great Powers are on the point of coming into collision a happier result will be obtained?

The public does not believe that, with the single exception of England, whose anxiety to prevent an European war no one doubts, either of the parties is thoroughly in earnest in these negotiations. They call to mind the fruitless mission of the English Ambassador to Vienna in 1859, at the special recommendation of the Emperor NAPOLEON, after the war and all that was to be gained and lost, by it had been already decided in the secret councils of Plombieres. While Austria's honor is allowed to draw up the plan of Congress, the Emperor does not conceal from those about him the opinion that war must come of it, that Europe really needs remodelling, and that, whoever may lose, France must of necessity gain by it.

When we hear that Prussia, Austria an Italy have ceased to push on their armaments, then, indeed, we may begin to hope; but while, in spite of prayers and entreaties, we find them going on with the same vigor; while we see the King of Prussia calling Heaven to witness the justice of a cause which Heaven cannot sanction, and, on the other hand, Gen. BENEDEK, in his proclamation to the army, of which he has just been appointed to the command in chief, manifesting no less firm reliance on Divine favor, and that, with no choice but war or bankruptcy, it requires a strong faith indeed to believe in the successful issue of their overtures.

The appointment of GARIBALDI to a command, and the introduction of the revolutionary element into the military organization, caused much dissatisfaction in official quarters here. The thing, however, is done and there is no help for it. A portion of the Florence correspondence in the *Moniteur*, which is usually arranged from the dispatches of the French Minister at that Court, is devoted to attenuating as much as possible the significance assigned by the public to it. The calling out of the Volontiers as defined and regulated by the recent decree does not present the revolutionary character of the spontaneous enrollments for the expedition of 1860. The precautions and reserves specified in the decree, the conditions as regards the engagements and promotions, and the fact that GARIBALDI, down to the day of his retirement, belonged to the regular army, show that the volunteer force is, in reality, a supplementary corps, only distinguished from the others in being called out to service otherwise than by the annual levy of the contingents, and in the more limited period of service. The correspondent of the *Moniteur* adds that, "Though the field is still open to diplomatic arrangements, it is impossible to disregard the widespread movement of public opinion throughout Italy; and henceforth there can be no doubt that if the Venetian question be not soon settled amicably, it will irresistibly throw Italy into all the hazards of war."

The Question of the Cession of Venetia—Military Spirit of the Italians.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 16, 1866.

Only upon the basis of the cession of Venetia, it has of late been repeatedly declared, can Italy accept a Peace Conference. Otherwise, we are daily told, she must and will fight. Nobody supposes the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH capable of giving up Venetia while an Italian army menaces his frontier. We cannot consider without dismay the difficult position in which Italy would find herself were she compelled to undo all her warlike preparations without having attained their object. To us in Florence it seems scarcely possible to disarm without having fought. This feeling is partly due to the atmosphere in which we live. Everybody talks of war as inevitable, and, although there be some who think the risk too great, they hesitate to oppose their opinions to the headlong current of popular enthusiasm, demonstrated by voluntary sacrifices of many kinds, and by the readiness with which the army finds recruits for its ranks. The newspapers stimulate the bellicose impulse. Venetian exiles have much to do with the Italian Press. Some of the best known journals, both here and at Milan, are in the hands or under their influence, and they urge the nation to a war by which the Venetians, at any rate, have nothing to lose, whatever may be its evil results to the Italian Kingdom as at present constituted. Such journals are for war at any price and at all risks, and so far they reflect the opinion of the masses at the present moment, although they are not to be taken as the mouthpieces of the more prudent and reflecting minority. Indeed, Italian newspapers, as you know, habitually represent the opinions of small coteries, and only by accidental coincidences do they speak the mind of the public. Hence the difficulty of getting at public opinion in Italy. In the present instance, however, we have other signs to judge by, and it would be self-delusion to deny that the great bulk of the Italians are eager and impatient for a war in which they sanguinely reckon on victory. Quite certain it is that the country cannot afford to maintain its present attitude for an indefinite period. It is now incurring nearly all the charges of war, and ardent is their hope that June will hardly have commenced before the cannon is heard. At the same time we are in a moment of doubt and uncertainty, and the Italian war horse chafes under the curb of diplomatic delays. Were Austria and Prussia to make up their differences but would have to remain in his stable; for, however highly the Italians may think of the excellence of their army and the justice of their cause, it is hardly to be supposed they would venture upon a single-handed attack. You will easily understand that the attempts now making by diplomacy in behalf of peace keep us uneasy. "Where are we? Whither are we going? Is it peace or is it war?" are the questions to-day asked by the *Diritto*, and indicating the anxiety of those who see no other salvation for Italy than such as cannon and sword may bring.

While thus intrusive doubts perplex and vex the public mind, preparations for the much-desired struggle are actively continued. The men of the reserve are joining their respective corps, volunteers present themselves in large numbers, municipalities pass patriotic votes and decree rewards for military merit, and special fonds succore to the families of soldiers absent with the army, pensions for invalids, widows and orphans. There is no difficulty in finding quarters, many citizens offering their villas for that purpose, especially around Bologna, where there is a great press of troops, and where two gentlemen have up their country houses to accommodate the part of artillery. Volunteering seems to go on briskly. In today's papers it is stated that 800 put down their names at Milan within three hours after the lists were opened. At Turin, on Sunday, the municipality provided quarters for upward of 800 there enrolled. Body of volunteers from Genoa arrived at Oneglia with the Italian banner displayed, and with cries of "*Viva* GARIBALDI and *Vittorio Emmanuele!*" At Savona, 200 volunteers presented themselves. It is said that Varese will become a depot. Red shirts have been ordered, and the *Diritto* says that 20,000 will be ready in a fortnight. Deputy CAROLI, one of GARIBALDI'S most active officers, has gone to Turin to organize volunteers. The red shirts are to have their organ, it appears; a newspaper is announced to be published in their camp, and called the *Camicia Rossa*.

The Alliance Against Austria.

La Liberté, in an article entitled "Trois contre un," signed EMILE DE GIRARDIN, advocates the immediate formation of an alliance of France with Prussia and Italy against Austria, with a view to render the war, which the writer now looks upon as inevitable, as sharp, short, and decisive in its results as possible. M. DE GIRARDIN says, Prussia is bound by the following words, which occur in the proclamation of May 3, 1859: "Either Austria must extend her dominion to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the Adriatic; for every foot of ground that remains independent in Italy contains a danger threatening Austria's power in that country." Even supposing France to have been wrong in her course of action in 1859, there remains only one road open for her now, viz., to achieve resolutely and at any price the work begun by her in 1859. M. DE GIRARDIN would have preferred that that great work should have been achieved by means of an alliance between France, Italy and Austria against Prussia, which would have settled the question readily enough by giving Austria Silesia in exchange for Venetia. But as Austria obstinately refuses to listen to the voice of this charmer, the great publicist is convinced that the opposite course—an alliance between France, Italy and Prussia against Austria—will answer the purpose equally well. "How," says M. DE GIRARDIN, "will the Emperor of Austria, who in 1859 could not resist France and Italy, manage in 1866 to resist France, Italy and Prussia? Choose to one? The Emperor of Austria's blind obstinacy may cost him more this time than the mere loss of a province; it may cost him his crown and his Empire; for new and unexpected complications may arise from the victorious alliance of France, Italy and Prussia. Should such be the case, could the Emperor of Austria blame anybody but himself for the fatal result?"

The *Liberté* is afraid lest the threatened appearance of the Italian fleet in the Gulf of Cattaro should become the signal of war. The Italians, the *Liberté* says, make a mistake in considering the Gulf of Cattaro an open sea. Attention is drawn to a decree promulgated by the Emperor of Austria on the 6th of May, 1864, which enacts in Article I.: "The mouths of the Cattaro are declared a war-port. No vessel of war can be permitted to pass the point of Ostro and of Arza (Zanitza), and enter the inner waters." So we may expect, in the event of the Italian fleet appearing in the gulf, that it will be saluted with shotted guns from the ramparts of the forts of St. Giovanni and Castelnuovo. Thus, *La Liberté* adds, hostilities will begin without a previous declaration of war, and Austria will fire the first shot.

Austrian Hatred Toward Prussia.

From the Frankfort Kritik.

Prussia has no *raison d'être* beyond the dynastic interests of the house of Hohenzollern; and it is a matter of perfect indifference to Europe, and to the balance of power, whether there continue to exist a State like Prussia, or whether three or four smaller States take its place on the political map of Europe. If you want to secure peace and quiet for Germany, knock Prussia on the head, and partition her territories among deserving claimants. Let Austria have Silesia in exchange for Venetia, restore to Saxony the province taken from her to be given to Prussia by the Vienna Congress of 1815; form the Rhenish Province and Westphalia into a new State, to be placed under the rule of the House of Coburg, which now occupies the Belgian throne; let Hanover and Hesse Cassel also have a suitable portion of the spoils; let France take the French part of Belgium, and restore the remainder to Holland, which would then enter the German Confederation; let the Hohenzollerns retain what will remain after this partition—by a territory with a population of some four or five millions. But as this population consists simply of Germanized Sclaves, it will be wise to garrison the March of Brandenburg for the space of some twenty years with German troops, such as Austrian chasseurs, Bavarian cuirassiers and light horse, Wurtemberg lancers and Hessian infantry; so that the race of the people in these parts may be improved by crossing, and a new and less objectionable generation may take the place of the present inhabitants of the land."

The Annihilation of Prussia Demanded.

From the Frankfort Journal.

We shall never be in repose as long as Austria and Prussia are equal in force. The interest of Germany therefore demands imperiously the destruction of one of these two great Powers. Then comes the question which of the two should be sacrificed. Austria is a political necessity for Germany and for Europe, while the existence of Prussia has no other motive for existence than the dynastic interests of the HOHENZOLLERN. To Europe, at present, it is a matter of utter indifference whether Prussia should be replaced or not by three or four States of secondary rank, as the political equilibrium would in nowise be disturbed. If Prussia should disappear from the map of Europe, not the least hiatus would be perceived, nor the smallest void would recover the kingdom, which, therefore, the question arises as to which of the two great German Powers should be effaced from the map of Europe, the interest of Germany incontestably indicates Prussia, and demands her annihilation. From that would result the following combinations: Austria would be recompensed for the loss of Venetia by Silesia, and Saxony would recover the territories which were taken away from her by the Congress of Vienna; the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia would form a new secondary State under the government of the CONTROS of Belgium; Hanover and Electoral Hesse would be enlarged at the expense of Prussia; the French Provinces would go to France, and the Dutch to Holland, who would enter with them into the Germanic Confederation. The family of HOHENZOLLERN would preserve a territory of from four to five millions of inhabitants, which should be occupied for twenty years by the troops of Austria, Bavaria, Hesse and Wurtemburg, in order that an entirely new generation might be formed there.

General Benedek's Address to His Army.

The following is the text of Gen. Benedek's proclamation to the Austrian army:

HEADQUARTERS, VIENNA, May 12.

His Majesty, our gracious Emperor and master, has been pleased to direct that I should assume the command of the army of the North, which is being organized. My headquarters will be provisionally at Vienna from the 15th of this month. On that day the Generals, troops, the military administrative departments and establishments belonging to this army will be placed under my control. Having been tried as a faithful and devoted soldier, I know how to obey with joy all imperial orders. But this sentiment of duty is still more strengthened at the present time by the conviction that every individual soldier under my command will bring the most resolute devotion to combat and repel any enemy who shall dare to threaten, inconsiderately and unjustly, our august Emperor and master, his illustrious dynasty and monarchy, and our cherished country. The army will shortly be concentrated, completely organized and equipped, strong, noble, valiant, animated with the best spirit—the spirit of order, of discipline, of honor, of fidelity, of bravery and of absolute devotion. The Emperor's eye and heart will follow it every-where. The determination of sacrifice and enthusiasm on the part of all the people of Austria will lead us on. The sympathy, expectation and hopes of our fellow-countrymen, and of all those who are dear to us, will accompany us. At the approach of the decisive combat for the sacred rights of the Emperor and the country, the Imperial army, full of enthusiasm and exhibiting the tenacity of old Austria, will always know how to conquer or die with fidelity to the Emperor and the country. Soldiers! I bring for this purpose my soldiers' heart, my iron will, my entire confidence in you, my most humble reliance in God, and my trust in my old fortune as a soldier. With trust in God, I salute you, soldiers—you whom the will and order of the Emperor have confided to my command and my solicitude I salute you in the firm conviction that God's blessing will not be wanting to our just cause, to our fidelity, to our bravery, and to our perseverance.

The Austrian Armies.

According to a Vienna letter in the Paris *Patrie*, the Aulic Council at its last sitting decided that the forces under arms in Austria should be divided into two large active armies, one to be called the Army of the North, destined to operations in Germany, and the other that of the South, to be devoted to the defence of the lower provinces of the Empire. That of the North is divided into three corps of 120,000 men each; the first two at present occupying Bohemia and Moravia, and the third in course of formation in southern Austria. At the same time a reserve is being organized which will be successively carried to 200,000 men, and which will take, when it reaches that number, the denomination of the Army of Reserve. The correspondent of a Paris journal, writing from Vienna, adds some further information. He says:

The great army of the North under Marshal BENEDEK, which is to have its headquarters at Pardubitz, will comprise an effective of 380,000 men and 500 guns. The army of Italy already consists of 130,000 men, of which, 80,000 or 90,000 are destined to take field, and the remainder to garrison the fortresses. Beside these two armies, which already amount to 510,000 men, the reserve is being organized, beside bodies of volunteers in the provinces, so that, in case of need Austria can have 800,000 combatants at her disposal. The Archduke LEOPOLD, who is chief of a body of engineers, has, I hear, been appointed to the command of a corps d'armée. The Archduke WILLIAM, who is at the head of the artillery, is to proceed this week to Bohemia. Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, Marshal in the Austrian army, and who greatly distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1859, has been appointed commander of the Federal contingent. The Northern Railway Company, on the 18th, posted up bills announcing that from the next day there would be only one train each way daily between the City of Prague and Pesth. The Whitsuntide excursion trains are necessarily suppressed on both the Northern and State railways. I have just learned that on the Northern line alone twenty-eight trains will leave daily from to-morrow, and that each will carry a battalion or a squadron of troops. As the most part of these formidable masses are being concentrated in Bohemia, the Government, so I have been assured, has resolved to forthwith all expedition that part of Vienna, beginning at Bisamberg and following the course of the Danube. M. DEBROUKE has engaged to supply 40,000,000 of bricks in six weeks; 20,000 men will be occupied day and night on these works, the cost of which is estimated at 4,000,000 of florins, (£370,000 sterling.) Voluntary subscriptions are flowing in; the total received up to this morning was 30,000fl. All, or nearly all, the military appointments hitherto made concern more especially the army of the North. That of Italy is completely organised; the defensive works at Venice and along the coast are in active progress. A general belief prevails in military circles that if hostilities occur in Italy they will not begin on the Mincio or any other point of Austrian Lombardy. It is thought GARIBALDI, remembering his past adventures as a soldier and sailor, will enter the Adriatic with a flotilla of the Italian navy, and land his volunteers on the Austrian coast. Some accident or other, such as a chance shot fired by a Garibaldian on the first patrol encountered, will perhaps be the commencement of the war in Italy on the very day when Count BISMARK, who may possibly be aware of the shot fired at an appointed time and place, will send King WILLIAM'S soldiers across the Saxon frontier.

The State of Popular Feeling in Prussia—Disorderly Conduct of the Landwehr.

The Prussian landwehr continues to show very little enthusiasm for mobilisation. The following is an extract from a letter to the *Rhenish Gazette* from Dortmund, dated the 17th:

"To-day have passed through this place a number of men of the landwehr and the reserve of the battalion of Iserlohn. The laws on the press do not permit us to relate the sentiments which animate these soldiers. But here are some facts which will enable you to judge. At the station they tore a gate off its hinges and threw it on the walls in the waiting-room and at the luggage office they smashed 56 large squares of glass, to repeated cries against BISMARK. The servants of the company, the proprietor of the refreshment rooms, and the waiters did not dare to refuse them anything, when they demanded it with these words, "I say, BISMARK;" for those who spoke thus had at the same time their faces inflamed with anger, and their attitude raised."

A Berlin letter in one of the Paris journals, after describing the strength and composition of the landwehr, bears testimony similar in effect to the foregoing as to the unpopularity of the service under existing circumstances. The writer says:

"When the infantry of the landwehr, as is ordered, shall be increased to 800 men in each battalion, and the cavalry to 800 horses per regiment, Prussia will be able to bring into the field 450,000 men, 40,000 horses and 1,000 guns, without including the soldiers of the depots and the artillery in the fortresses. In the call of the second ban men of the classes of 1851 to 1853 have been included, so that cavalry soldiers who for the last ten years have not been on horseback will be enrolled. Since the wars against NAPOLEON I. Prussia has not made such extensive armaments. Arms and uniforms cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to equip all the men called out; efforts are, however, being made to supply the deficiency with as little delay as possible. The calling out of the landwehr has, as you are doubtless aware, caused disorders in several districts. At Goerlitz, Glogau, Liegnitz and Gleiwitz, several officers, attempting to drive the landwehr in the same brutal manner as they did with respect to the troops, were ill-treated by the armed citizens.

The municipalities of Dusseldorf, Dortmund, and Hagen in Westphalia, have decided on sending to the King of Prussia a remonstrance against war.

The Fortresses of Germany.

From L'Europe.

The Federal fortresses are Landau, occupied in time of peace by Bavarian troops, and in time of war by the contingents of Bavaria, Schwarzenbourg-Sonderhausen, and Schwarzenburg-Rudolstadt, Hohenzollern, (Prussia,) Lichtenstein and Reuss. Luxembourg, occupied in time of peace by the troops of Luxembourg and of Prussia; in time of war by Prussia, Luxembourg, Waldeck, Lippe and Schaumbourg Lippe. Mayence in time of peace is garrisoned by Austria, Prussia and Grand Ducal Hesse; in time of war by Austria, Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Meningen, Cobourg-Gotha, Oldenburg, Anhalt and Frede-Homburg. Rastadt at all times has a garrison furnished by Austria, Prussia and Baden. Ulm receives in time of war as of peace troops from Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Frankfort has a Federal garrison, but is not a fortress. The strong places of Austria are Olmutz, Kufstein, Salzbourg, Prague, Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Comorn, Peterwarden, Breda, Carlsbourg, Fogaras, Cronstadt, Marca, Vissegrad, Carlstadt, Arad, Temesvar, Groop, Essegnal, Essek, Petrina, Esseg, Grodisca, Cattaro, Knin, Ragusa, Zara, Manina, Verona, Legnago, Osseppo, Pola, Venice and Palma. The Prussian fortresses are Serrelouis, Coblentz, Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne, Juliers, Deutz, Wesel, Minden, Erfurt, Madgebourg, Spandau, Custrin, Stettin, Swinemunde, Stralsund, Colbourg, Glogau, Cosel, Glatz, Schweidnitz, which is about to be raised; Neisse, Posen, Grandeaux, Thorn, Graudenz, Pillau and Konigsberg. Bavaria possesses the fortresses of Ingolstadt, Passau, and Gemersheim. The other German States have no fortresses.

The Proposed Conference.

The London *Morning Post* of the 22d publishes the following telegram:

"PARIS, Monday Night, May 21.

It is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Prussia on the one side, and Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, under the Presidency of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, for formally opening the Conference convened for the purpose of solving pacifically the question pending between Austria and Prussia, concerning the Elbe Duchies and the reform of the German Confederation; and between Austria and Italy relative to the Venetian question."

A telegram in the *Post* also says:

"It is reported that Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly proceed to Vienna."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 20th publishes an article headed the peaceful policy of the empire, in which it states that the French Government has taken the initiative for a collective step on the part of France, England and Russia. The *Constitutionnel* adds: "Diplomatic communications are being carried on between the three Courts to settle the form which this step shall take, and the moment when the attempt shall be made."

A Paris telegram of the 23d of May states that the *Moniteur du Soir* says that France, England and Russia do not wish to take up the position of arbitrators, but solely to propose a basis of certain considerations, and to assure the discussion of the Conference to the points constituting the cause of collision. The Powers are now arranging the terms of a note intended to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence.

La Presse says that the reply of Russia is still expected. When it arrives, a few days must still elapse before the dispatch of the collective letters of the Powers. The Conference may probably meet three weeks hence, but it will be difficult to accomplish this.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs, on the 23d, that, though the English, Russian and French propositions relating to a Congress have not yet been officially communicated to Count MENSDORFF, the nature of them has been made known to him. It is probable the Austrian Government will prove its earnest wish to avoid war by accepting the invitation to attend the Convention.

Another Vienna dispatch says the Austrian Cabinet is not, in principle, disinclined to take part in the Congress, provided no decisive programme for hegemony is interwoven with Austria and Russia in the Neapolitan Revolution in 1820, and in 1864 she destroyed Holstein by arms, one of the States whose existence was guaranteed by the Federal compact. She proclaimed by the mouth of Count DE BISMARK that "might overrides right," and purchased Lauenburg for a sum of money; the now wants to light up a conflagration in Europe in order to appropriate the spoils of Denmark; her policy is like that of the lion seeking whom it may devour, and of the fox seeking whom it may deceive.

PORTUGAL.—The name of this country figures in the treaties of Vienna; but on the death of JOHN VI., Don PEDRO, having to choose between the Crown of Brazil and that of Portugal, resigned the latter in favor of his daughter, Donna MARIA. Don MIGUEL then appealed to the principle of legitimacy violated in his person, and raised a civil war in Portugal. A treaty, called the Quadruple Alliance, was signed between England, France, Spain and Portugal, to support the new order of things established in that Kingdom.

RUSSIA.—By the Congress of Vienna, this country completed the rounding of her territories on the shores of the Baltic begun by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721, but she did not keep within the limits fixed for her in the interest of the European equilibrium. After a war with Turkey, she made the treaty of Adrianople (1829,) which extended her frontiers and annexed to the Russian Empire Georgia, Imeritia, Gouriey and several other pachalics of the Mussulman provinces. The treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi subsequently augmented her influence over the Porte, which would have become her vassal, but for the Crimean war.

SWEDEN.—The Vienna Congress did not greatly benefit this State; it merely confirmed the cession of Norway, made to her by Denmark in the Treaty of Kiel (1814.) This is the only Power which has not violated the treaties of Vienna. Belgium took no part in the Congress; it was, with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, annexed to the old United Provinces of Holland, under the monarchy of the Netherlands, and helped to complete the system of barriers which the Congress of Vienna had thought proper to raise against France, with a view to securing the permanence of its own work. But this arrangement was overthrown by the Belgian Revolution of 1830. The King of the Netherlands vainly appealed to the Treaty of Vienna against Belgium. "Every nation," he said, "has its peculiar right; but Europe also has hers, given to her by social order." The question then arose whether the rights of Europe should be made to prevail over those of nations. Every one knows how it was decided. Looking at all those acts in contradiction to the spirit of the treaties of Vienna, what cause is there for astonishment or alarm on hearing a protest pronounced, in the very highest quarter, against the treaties of 1815? Did not Gen. FOY stigmatize them in the Chamber of Deputies so long ago as the 2d of March, 1821?

The Dethroned Princes.

From the Paris Siecle, May 20.

The dethroned Princes who were at Solferino are going to recommence their campaign, and FRANCIS II. thinks of taking his revenge for Gaeta. The news furnished by the *Pungolo* of Naples may be considered as a joke, that the ex-King of the two Sicilies, of Cyprus and of Jerusalem had ordered the mobilization of all his army! But what really is serious is that in the late councils held in the Farnese Palace, some nominations of chiefs of bands were signed, and measures taken to give a new impulse to brigandage. Already PACE, GUERRA and CROCCOCK, with many ruffians, are recommencing their audacious depredations on the territory of Caserta. The brigands dominate Subisco and the adjacent district, and there are two hundred in the neighborhood of Cori. Their headquarters are Rome, which a letter designates as the focus of all Bourbonian plots.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MARKETS.

The Funds continued dull and sensitive to the various rumors from the Continent. Consols on the 23d were at 87¼.

The Discount demand at the Bank was comparatively moderate. The rate remained at 10 p. cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn during the continued plentiful, but nothing of moment had transpired.

The Bank of London had made arrangements to transfer its business to the Consolidated Bank. It had been largely mixed up with financial operations.

Messrs. KEITH & Co., of London, had notified that they were prepared to discount at the current rate the Bills of the Bank of the Metropolis, Boston, on OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 23.

COTTON.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday amounted to only 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Prices continue declining, and the quotations are nominal. The week's business is estimated at 50,000 bales—with a rather firmer tone.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very dull, and prices almost nominal. The usual weekly report from Liverpool at Manchester as the usual Whitsuntide holiday.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., HENRY JESSUP & SONS, and others report Flour dull and declined nominally unchanged. Wheat in mills dull at about last week's prices. Winter Red 10s. 3d. @10s. 9d.; Canada, Corn in fair demand, but prices rather easier. Mixed 36s. 6d. @36s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. RICHLAND, ASHTA & Co., and RAUCH & MCALLISTER report: Beef dull and easier. Pork flat and rather lower. Lard, good to fine, 59s. Bacon in very limited request at reduced rates. Butter dull at 78s. @79s. Lard quiet and held for an advance; American 72s. @73s. Tallow inactive and drooping.

PRODUCE.—Ashes neglected; Pots 32s. Sugar dull. Coffee, no sales. Rice quiet but steady. Linseed Oil unchanged. Rosin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40s. Petroleum very dull, little or nothing doing.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, and in some cases rather easier. Produce generally inactive. Turpentine 47s. 6d. Cotton flat, F. F. U

STATE OF ENGLAND—CAUSE OF COMMERCIAL SHOCKS.

The British Commercial "Panic"—Shall We Have One?—Why Not?—Erroneous Views of the Currency—State of English Commerce—Decline of British Power.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

I had scarcely closed my articles on "Gold" when we hear of a commercial shock in England, which is as startling as if caused by electricity. The London *Times* talks of a great "panic" as if people got into debt and failed for many millions because of a panic. No doubt there was a panic. But what light does that term or that fact throw on the causes of commercial failures? Did OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. fail because there was a mob in the street? Did the Bank of England raise its rate of interest to 10 per cent. on account of a mob? Did the Government of England suspend the Bank Charter because some excited people were running about in the streets? My good reader, no. If you have ever had an idea that bankers and merchants failed because other people were alarmed, just get rid of it. There is one man in the world you ought not to deceive. That is yourself. People fail, commercially, in this lower world because they can't pay their debts. But it is no doubt true that men of commonly good credit may assume that a certain amount of debt, in proportion to their means, may be kept running; but if this credit is taken to its full extent in ordinary times, then a sudden call for these debts (call it a panic if you please) will occasion failures; these rapidly extend till credit is limited within moderate and prudent bounds. Here, then, we have the cause of all these commercial shocks—the undue extension of credits and debts. You knew that before? Certainly you did, but I want you to look at this fact in relation to your own country and times. You have no doubt read Solomon's Proverbs, (an old gentleman that I think knew more about commercial business than any merchant in New-York,) but what is the use of Solomon's admonitions if you don't apply them? Now let me tell you something about the trade of this country and of England. First, somebody asks are we to have a commercial panic and crisis? No, Sir. We are just as able to beat commercial panics as we are to beat the rebels, and we can beat both any day. No, Sir; this is the wealthiest country in the world, and we shall have no commercial disasters, unless the people run trade mad;—that may be, but my dear commercial reader, do you keep your senses and owe no more than you can pay. But you will have no commercial crisis just now for another reason, which I heard a broker very well express: because you have an inconvertible currency. That is a merit of suspended payments, perhaps, you never thought of. But it is a real one; for there is an ample supply of legal notes—immense deposits in all the banks, and we cannot be compelled to fail—on domestic debts, which, you know, are ten-fold the amount of our foreign debts. We can only be pressed for gold in payments to Europe; and we do not owe Europe, especially England, half as much as many persons suppose. That account will soon be settled; but let me ask you now to take a note of some of our Treasury doctrines, from this particular point of view. It is now nine months since Mr. MCCULLOCH made a speech at Fort Wayne, Ind., proclaiming his "policy." This was to get rid of the legal-tender notes as soon as possible—contract the currency, and reduce everything to what he and those who think with him call a "healthy state" of things. Now, reader, suppose the Secretary had been able to act on his "policy" immediately, and the country and Congress had said "go ahead Mr. MCCULLOCH as fast as possible," which you well know, my reader, they did not say. I ask what would have been the commercial state of this country to-day? You can easily imagine. But a large part of the Press applauded MCCULLOCH's ideas. I was almost alone in opposing them in this region. I want specie payments as soon as possible, but I want it in the natural course of trade. Gold came down from 140 to 25 in less than two years. Now, I repeat, such is the immense production of gold in the world that in a short time, in spite of commercial shocks, it will come to near par. Of course, overtrading will give it occasionally a spasmodic rise.

Secondly—What is the commercial state of England? In one of my letters to the TIMES in October last, you will find my opinion, that the commercial state of England was in an exaggerated condition, and must come soon to a commercial convulsion. Why did I think so? Because, I think you will find this historically true, that when a country has a great and rapid rise of its foreign trade (imports and exports) it is necessarily followed by a commercial crisis. Now, I take this to be the exact condition of England. You will recollect that last year, Mr. GLADSTONE (Chancellor of the Exchequer) showed the enormous increase of British trade. I forget the figures; but he showed how the imports and exports of Great Britain had increased in ten or fifteen years at an unprecedented rate. Within a week or two we have had another exhibit from Mr. GLADSTONE, in which he affirms with a loud boast the prosperity and predominance of British trade. He tells us that the foreign trade of Great Britain is more than equal to that of the United States and France, both together. Such a statement excites suspicion in thoughtful minds. The United States and France have seventy millions of people, full of industry, and possessed of all the arts of civilization. Great Britain has less than thirty millions. Being an island, and necessarily subsisting largely by navigation and colonies, she should have a large proportion of commerce; but this proportion is too large. At last all commerce, as all wealth, rests on labor. A day's labor is the unit of commerce, as well as industry and wealth; and we cannot increase that except by the use of machinery. In this respect Great Britain has exceeded other nations. She has thoroughly understood the use of coal; and on this basis Mr. GLADSTONE very correctly puts his claim to the superiority of British commerce. But this does not obviate the danger, from the fact that the present vast magnitude of her trade is largely caused by a sudden increase. It is in the light of this fact, and from another fact, that this increase is much of it the result of our war (which being over will now be reversed) that I say British commerce is in an inflated and exaggerated condition. If these premises are true, commercial convulsion will of course follow. If, from my point of view, therefore, I think the commercial events now occurring in England are natural conclusions, from the facts which preceded them, and if the present convulsion should prove to be a short and unimportant one, I think it will soon be followed by others. So also I think the present political as well as commercial state of England is one which shows a decline of power and importance in the world. It remains to be seen whether any reform can restore her strength, or any revolution renew that activity of mind and heart which once made her the greatest and noblest Power on earth. England wants a religious revolution. The blood must run free in the heart before either mind or body can be strengthened.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Again in Durance.

S. P. MULLIGAN, of Indiana, has again come to grief. This individual, it will be remembered, was at the head of the Sons of Liberty in that State. He was arrested, tried and convicted for treason, and sentenced to be hanged. Having been pardoned by President JOHNSON, he returned to his State, a few days since, and addressed the Democrats at Bluffton. The following is a sample paragraph from his speech:

"God is just! But to us who do not understand His providence, that justice sometimes seems tardy. I never was prone to a belief in the frequent occurrence of special providences, but among the greatest sinners against God's righteous will was a LINCOLN, a BROUGH and a MORTON. One has been summoned to the bar of retributive Justice, with his sins unrepented. Another, covered all over with the mildew of debauchery, and wrapped in exhalations from which buzzards would turn their offended noses, carried to the grave the impress of infamy. There yet remains one of the Godless trio; but the plague is on its westward march; his limbs are smote with the blight of crime, and tremble under the load of corruption; but I pray that he may live long enough to realize in this world, rather than the next, that God is just. But he who cannot see the hand of Divine interposition in the visitation upon these wicked men deserves to be damned for want of faith."

MULLIGAN has now been arrested for treason, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

Arrival of Forrest—A Visit to the Ophir—Arrival of the Continental.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 10, 1866.

Large posters announce the arrival of the great tragedian. "FORREST has arrived!" in large type, all over town, and close on his heels follows "The Great Circassian Magician." I believe they both came on the same steamer. FORREST everybody knows, but the Circassian nobody does. He is a little chap, elaborately enveloped in a white Circassian robe of the regular Shanghai pattern down to his heels, a tall Astracan cap on his head, and is a perambulating arsenal—wears a yatagan on one side, a fine inlaid-handled dagger in front, a pair of wondrous-looking Turkish pistols in his belt, and a long-barreled inlaid weapon at his back—a sort of cross between a dueling-pistol and a blunderbuss. The magician can't be arrested for violation of the law against carrying concealed weapons; there's no concealment about it. I only wonder some enterprising fellow don't charter him for an advertising medium—a capital chance to display any new patent back-action pistol that shoots three ways at once and around corners just as easy. This is a great country for certain kinds of talent, and is a dead sure card for a circus company. The sawdust opera always succeeds. Night after night Mr. Merryman greets a packed and overflowing house. A great magician always draws, and so does a good opera. But alas! the opera business has been terribly botched, and has ever been a perpetual row. I believe Miss RITCHINGS is the only artist that has ever filled an engagement harmoniously. Opera people are proverbial for discords off the stage, and occasionally on it. FORREST comes to us with his great reputation, and will to a certainty meet with great success. Of course he will meet with hundreds of his old friends and admirers. He commences his engagement of eight weeks on Monday evening next, and the public are on tip-toe of expectation. MAGUIRE is overhauling and remodeling the interior of his opera-house to accommodate the great rush. FORREST thinks California a great country and is delighted with what he has seen of it. He is astonished to find San Francisco so much of a city, such fine and substantial buildings, and you need not be surprised if he makes a long tarry with us. His health is improving, and he tells me he has not felt so well for months. I prophecy that he will recover his health entirely, and very possibly remain until next Spring, and then return by way of China, over the Isthmus of Suez to Europe, and so home. He has not been here long enough to get the mining fever yet, but that is sure to follow; few escape it, and you may yet hear of his playing *Jack Cade* in some deep mining shaft for his hiding-place. Speaking of mines—I have just returned from an expedition to the mountains and Virginia City. While there, I visited the Ophir mine. Those who have never descended into the bowels of the earth, several hundred feet can hardly expect to realize the uncomfortable sensations of being shot down a shaft into the infernal regions, at a rate of speed calculated to make a man feel that his salvation depends entirely upon the question of the whims of an engineer on the surface who may take a notion to slack up on the breaks to take a chew of tobacco—a slight degree of carlessness would insure a total loss to the Equitable Life Insurance, and accidental companies—but nothing ever happens to a fellow after he gets himself insured. I have invested in both of the above, and can't get a chance to lay up with a broken head or arm at $50 a week. The accident company is a swindle, they promised me I should get run over by omnibuses, and be blown up by boilers almost every day, but beyond the customary benedectine blow-ups which they won't insure against, nothing will happen. I thought when I stepped on the little narrow platform at the main shaft of the Ophir, and heard the word given "let her off," that I was going to make ten thousand sure. The weight of the iron platform or cage, as it is called, together with my own 160 pounds, was sufficient to unroll the coil of wire-rope from the drum, at a rate that sent me "kiting" downward into a square column of darkness that I could almost feel. The first sensation as you drop into the tar-hole is like that of the shock of a shower bath, except being reversed. You feel as if you were generally and collectively going up through and out of the top of your head. You gasp and clutch the supports with sudden energy, run over the catalogue of your greatest sins, and as you go into hasty liquidation thereof, your mind reverts to what Virgil says:

Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed recovare gradum hic labor,
Hoc opus est.

Old Virgil must have concocted the idea while descending some old mining shaft, for it hits the case exactly. Well, down we went (four of us) 700 feet, and about the time I imagined we had reached China, the platform reached bottom, and landed us as gently as if we were eggs. With candles in our hands we commenced groping our way along the subterranean chambers, which echoed to the strokes of the pick at the extreme end, where we found half-a-dozen stalwart miners, with candles stuck in their hats, stripped to the waist, swinging great sledge hammers, knocking down big pieces of rock, which contained the precious metals, and were loaded into cars and run out on the iron railroad to the shaft onto the platform, and then hoisted to the surface. I saw a large body of good ore in this "drift," and we then passed on to another, from whence the large body of water gushes out, which has given so much trouble, and has cost the company so much money to free the mine from. It was hot down there, which added to the suspicion that we were somewhat near the regions aforesaid, and the perspiration was starting at every pore. I had seen enough, and wanted a little fresh air. Groping our way back to the shaft we once more stood upon the platform, a bell was rung, and the engine up in the world above began to wind us up, and after what seemed an interminable time, we saw daylight above, and soon landed and stepped off the cage into the clear light of heaven and an atmosphere so pure and bracing that I discovered I had never before appreciated it. I was invited to descend into the lower workings of the Gould & Curry and several other mines, but I had been as near the unmentionable regions as I wanted to go, and declined—one vapor bath was enough for one day.

As I said before, the Ophir was looking well that day, but a few days afterward the largest vein to the eastward gave out, and forthwith a panic ensued in the stock, and it went down from 750 a foot to 500; but there is no good reason for it—there is a large body of splendid ore still in sight, and the sixth gallery is turning out from ten to fifteen tons of ore daily that yields over a $100 per ton. The mine is out of debt, and unless its character changes much for the worse (and it is more likely to improve) the Company will pay a dividend soon.

A trip over the mountains at this season is perfectly delightful. The roads are splendid, and you are whirled along in fine Concord coaches, with six spanking horses, full of fire, dashing along over the crests, and winding along the edges of precipices and ravines a thousand feet deep, through forests of pines towering up a hundred and fifty feet above your head, and as you ascend to the summits of the range a magnificent panorama bursts upon your view, unequaled in the world. People go to Switzerland to enjoy scenery that is tame in comparison. I don't think that in the whole world one can enjoy such a splendid ride as that from Strawberry Valley to Bertram's Bridge. For twenty miles the road winds along the sides of the mountain, one side towering cliffs and a magnificent forest either side, above and below, and away down in the ravine the north fork of the American river dashes over its rocky bed, roaring and foaming, leaping and dancing, in the moonlight a perfect cataract of diamonds. At Strawberry we stopped for supper, and after a hearty meal, to which a mountain appetite gave zest, the driver sung out "all aboard." Lighting our cigars, a friend and myself mounted to the elevated seat behind the driver, and buttoning our coats, and spreading our blankets over our laps, congratulated ourselves on having a jolly ride down the mountain, when just as we were starting a femine voice, emanating from a tall specimen of the gentler sex standing in the door sung out: "Hello, driver, I'm goin' in that ar stage." The question was, where and how, for there were no seats inside. Driver says, "Gentlemen, you must make room up there for this lady." Here was an end to all our bright anticipations of a good smoke and plenty of room; but there was no help for it, and getting hold, we pulled, and the driver "boosted," [illegible] up the coach, and planted herself between us. She was voluminous in crinoline, and visions of a duty to perform to keep that woman from falling off when she got sleepy flashed across my mind. I said to my companion: "Sam, you must hold this lady on," but Sam very ungallantly and gruffly exclaimed, "Hold her on yourself!" The lady was closely veiled, and I could not get a glimpse of her face, to discover whether she was good looking enough to make the operation pay; but as we rattled off she proved herself a sensible woman by saying, "Don't throw away your cigars, gentlemen, I rather like it." I didn't exactly understand whether she liked the cigars or her position, but she took up a good share of the seat, and I found very soon that I had to hold on to the rail to keep myself on.

The lady proved herself well provided with that usually deficient article in a woman, a tongue, and she proceeded to give us her experience of travel. She said she hailed from the West, and in half an hour we were well posted on her family history. The mountain air was sharp, and observing that she was not very warmly clad, I tendered her the use of my traveling shawl, which she accepted, remarking that she did have a thick shawl, but somebody at Strawberry had "nipped" it. I was a little puzzled as to what she meant, and asked if it had been stolen. She said, "Yes; they are on the nip at Strawberry." For a time we got on very well, but finally the lady began to doze, and her head bobbed around like a Chinese mandarin's under the influence of opium, and occasionally she would surge over on to me, and then onto SAM, and we both literally had our arms full. The thing was forced on us. We are both modest men, and anybody who knows us would testify that it was contrary to our feelings and habits to hug an unknown female. But we couldn't see her tumble off the coach, you know. She was a solid chunk of a woman, and it took two of us to do it effectually, and kept us pretty busy at that. Finally, at the third station, she woke up, and announced herself at her journey's end. We let her down easy, and as she landed on the ground, she threw back her veil, and we got a look at her face, and, "Oh, creation! what a homely woman," SAM ejaculated, and immediately applied his pocket-flask to his lips, with the air of a man who needed consolation, exclaiming, as he finished, "If I had seen her face, I'll be hanged if I wouldn't have let her drop." I did not express my opinion, but I made a mental resolution that the next time I contracted to hug a woman twenty miles I would first ascertain if it would pay. Nothing but the fact that SAM's flask held a quart of good brandy saved him from a general disgust for the entire sex.

The steamer *Continental* has arrived, and has landed her precious cargo of feminines who sailed for this country with great matrimonial expectations. There was a great rush for the wharf when she came in by all the bachelors to inspect the quality of the cargo, but the officers would not permit them to go aboard, and, of course, there was a general disappointment. I am afraid these ladies have come to an overstocked market, for even young and tender candidates for matrimony go off slowly. Crinoline is too expensive and too expensive—manners too "fast." Men are afraid to venture—don't look like a safe investment. The quartz mining interest pays pretty well, but even HAYWOOD's $61,000 a month from his Amador Mine, and WATTS' $72,000 last month from his Grass Valley Mine, can't stand a new start on matrimony in these days. Extravagance and display is fast ruining every woman's chances.

The Captain of the *Continental* is buried several feet deep in "attachments," not to any of his passengers, but legal ones—equally troublesome. He says he has done no damage "malgre" the numerous suits for damages by those who were left, and says he don't care a continental red cent. No ship captain ever undertook to bring out lady passengers without raising a breeze among them in some way. They are as bad as nitro glycerine; you never know when you are safe and they may be set down as inflammable and dangerous cargo and too explosive for safety.

PODGERS.

THE WEST.

The Weather, &c.—Political—Freight Charges—Visitors—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 28.

The warm weather of which I spoke in my last was of brief duration, and now I am shivering over an inadequate fire in the grate. May has been emphatically a cold month, with two or three frosts of sufficient severity to injure tender vegetation. Yesterday we were visited by a cold northeast storm, the wind blowing a gale. Farmers begin to look blue over crop prospects, and speculators are in clover. Grain is going up in this market. On Saturday Minnesota wheat, which now stands in advance of all other descriptions, sold for $2 per bushel. St. Louis flour is held at $18, retail, and Quincy at $16 50, these being regarded as the best brands.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Committee were in session in this city last week, preparing for the opening of the Fall campaign. The principal point in their tactics appears to be an endeavor to divide and disintegrate the Republican Party. This they regard as their only chance of success, and to this end will their principal efforts be directed.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, who has given character to the *Daily Republican*, has retired from the post of editor-in-chief, and I understand is to be succeeded by the old Democratic editor of the Chicago *Post*.

The transportation question is still exciting a good deal of interest among our Western farmers. And well it may. In many sections it is of the first importance. I was conversing with a gentleman from Iowa City yesterday upon the subject, and he gave a most discouraging account of things in this connection. The farmers of Iowa are at their wit's ends, and do not know what to do in the premises. There is but one road open to Iowa City, and it consequently can dictate terms. It has been charging 6¼ cents per mile for passengers, and a corresponding rate for freights. The consequence is that it is cheaper to wagon produce to Davenport or Muscatine, and merchandise from there than to transport it by rail. Corn and oats are not worth the raising, for it costs more to get them to Chicago than from Chicago to New-York. Oats were selling at 13 cents and corn at 22, which leaves little or no margin to the producer. The Cattle dealers in that section find it more profitable to resort to the old practice of driving, than to pay the exorbitant prices charged by the railroads. The people of the interior of Iowa are now moving for the construction of a railroad from Iowa City to Keokuk, thus giving them a connection with St. Louis. A company has been formed for this purpose, with prospects of success, as the people of the counties interested are much excited on the subject of the impositions to which they have been exposed. To such an extent have the extortions been made that ordinary farming, and even cattle raising have been carried on for the past year or two with little or no profit. If this state of things will only have the effect to induce an increase of manufactures, some good will come out of the evil. And it has already done this to some extent.

The people of the western part of this State are in nearly as bad a predicament, and are still casting about for means of relief. Cattle are driven to this market in quite large numbers, as of yore. Drovers make money by it, under present railroad prices.

A party of Mobilians visited us last week, and were received with all the honors. They were guests of the Board of Trade, and were apparently well pleased with their reception and the hospitalities extended them. We hope that they will return with the impression that Northern people are not barbarians, and that their "hatred of the South" only extends to their treason. A municipal delegation from Baltimore is expected in a few days.

Chicago is steadily increasing its manufactures, despite the heavy cost of living here—rents, labor, &c. We are now doing a large business in various departments, and constantly adding to the branches which are carried on among us. Boot and shoe manufacturing is a business of a few years growth among us, and yet there are fourteen houses engaged in it, the largest of which turned out work the last year to the amount of about $250,000. The business is in its infancy, but promises to be one of importance and profit, and Massachusetts had better be looking out for her laurels, lest St. Crispin transfer his seat of empire to the West.

The great tunnel under Lake Michigan has extended 7,378 feet, or over two-thirds the entire distance. The work will be completed about the 1st of October, if no accident happens, and soon thereafter we shall be rejoicing in a plentiful supply of the purest water.

Some of our financial men have been getting into difficulties. B. H. BADGER, the broker, whose failure I noticed a few weeks since, has been indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. And A. C. BADGER & Co., bankers, are under interdict by the Board of Trade and Brokers, for their complicity in the transaction, and not complying with a decision of the Board.

Four boys were blown out into the lake, in a skiff, on Sunday afternoon of last week, and have not since been heard from. The boat was found on Friday, about six miles north of the city, badly damaged.

The Free Mission Society (Baptist) is to hold its anniversary in this city, commencing on the 30th. This Society seceded from the Missionary Union some years since, because that body was not sufficiently radical on the Slavery question. There would seem to be no reason for keeping up their organization now, when all have come upon the Anti-Slavery platform.

A man who called himself Capt. COOK, and who claimed to have been on Gen. LEE's staff, was arrested for bigamy in this city last week, but his wives refused to testify, so he got off unscathed.

There is great excitement among the speculators and grain gamblers. The markets are excited, and unreliably subject to extreme fluctuations. The gamblers have such an entire control of our market, that no one is safe in shipping here; and it is for the in[illegible] of the city that this great nuisance be abated, and that we return to a regular and legitimate way of doing business. The dry goods trade is active.

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KITTATINNY HOUSE, DELAWARE GAP,
Monday, May 28, 1866.

When a New-Yorker looks to the country for a safe and pleasant Summer retreat for his family, and himself on Sundays, why does he naturally turn only northward? The Saco Valley, with Mount Washington in the distance, the Berkshire Hills by the lovely Housatonic, the Highlands overhanging the noble Hudson, carry music in their names, but why not also this beautiful Blue Ridge and the graceful Valley of the Delaware? Why look askance at New-Jersey? Is it a tradiditional scowl handed down from the old colonial quarrels, when King JAMES annulled the charters, which, as Duke of York, he had made with BERKELEY and CARTARET, and the province was tormented under the rule of the New-York Governors, ANDROS and CORNBURY?

The colony should have been more submissive, and taken patiently the loss of Staten Island, and that little triangular front yard which now forms Rockland and Orange Counties. Now that the patriotic and excellent MARCUS L. WARD governs the State, it is a favorable epoch for dropping old grudges. Let a Manhattaner step into the ferry-boat of the Central Railway, at the foot of Liberty-street, and then into its tasteful, and, what is far better, its clean, well-ventilated cars, and he will soon find that the richly-cultivated fields, with woodland tastefully intermingled, the landscapes skirted by the South Orange hills, will inspire a most friendly mood, and possibly some whisperings about pleasant building sites and other fancies, which will sometimes exhilarate the brain of a denizen suddenly transferred from the town on such a lovely May day as this.

Having unexpectedly come upon the beauties of this valley, half of which certainly New-Jersey can claim, I feel somewhat like an amateur discoverer, and quite free to advise any New-York friend to follow my track, leaving the Central at the Junction, *alias* New-Hampton, and taking the Delaware and Lackawanna Road to this place, on the Pennsylvania side. I speak advisedly when I say that no four hours of travel in any other direction will introduce you to anything half so beautiful. One is reminded of the Highlands of the Hudson, but its peaceful retirement, and varied scenery and many rural attractions render this place much the more desirable.

After leaving its home on the western slopes of the Catskills, and pushing its way through the hilly country to the south, the Delaware meets the mountain range of which those are the grand terminus, at Port Jervis, on the Erie Road. Thence coursing closely at its western base for 60 miles, it breaks through at this point, forming the Delaware Water Gap, and afterward quietly finds its way to its ocean home. The passage through this wild clove is about three miles in length, the river sweeping on in graceful curves, as the mountain, like one guiding the uncertain steps of childhood, alternately invites and presses it back, forming the smooth depths which mirror the overhanging trees, or the sparkling rapids over which the eagle hovers for his finny prey. I speak only of what I see, for in this moment of writing I have watched with much interest the swooping down of two noble birds into a shoal just opposite, each carrying aloft his wiggling booty to a neighboring tree. The bald eagle has an affectionate way of establishing a temporary partnership with the fish hawk, waiting dignifiedly on the top of some projecting limb while the latter does the fishing, and at the desirable moment he pitches in for the profits. It is not uncommon here to see the two, in such a contest, soar quite above the mountains, and the fish hawk being at last driven to let go his scaley morsel, the other, by a splendid dash, will often catch it in mid air. The other day a squirrel, in the midst of his hilarity over his Spring enjoyments and Summer plans, was so unlucky as to be the victim, and was soon attracting by his shrill cries up toward the blue ether quite a company of spectators. A huge bald eagle soon entered the arena, and the contest became exciting—the combatants crossing and recrossing the river from mountain to mountain in every variety of darting and dodging style. It was only a question of time like other inevitables. At an elevation of about 2,500 feet the poor squirrel was dropped, but only in a twinkling to strike more merciless talons.

On reaching the Water Gap Station one sees, three hundred feet above, on the projecting red sandstone cliff, the inviting colonnades of the Kittatinny House. I cannot do justice to the attractions of the Gap without saying that Mr. L. W. BRODHEAD, the proprietor, has built up, from what was originally a plain farm-house, a commodious building which will shelter 250 guests. The airy and well-kept rooms, the bountiful table, the long piazzas overlooking the river, the billiard-table just under the woodbine ledge, the bowling-alley on the terrace above, the stream cascading from the trout lake a quarter of a mile above, together with numberless walks and drives in wildwood paths or along loveliest meadows, all combine to make a Summer resort which many Philadelphians fully appreciate and enjoy the season through.

One can readily see that such a region must have been a favorite home for the Indians as a hunting and fishing ground. The Minsi and Shawnees both occupied it, and Mr. PEALE, of Philadelphia, has already made a large collection of relics from this immediate vicinity. For the geologist, in this combination of the Devonian formation with the overlapping Silurian and the coal measures in the Lehigh Valley, not many miles distant, there is an interesting field for study.

A person accustomed to the scenery of the more northern latitudes is impressed, on first entering the woods of this region, with the beauty of the rhododendron, which, like the laurel, is often crowded in impervious thickets. Its dark green tropical leaves are now brightened with its fresh leaf and blossom buds, and by the last week in June these mountain sides will be brilliant with its hues. Now the azalia perfumes the air and colors the open woodlands, while the woodbine and wild pink hang in rich masses over every cool ledge. F.

UTAH.

The Immigration—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 4, 1866.

During the past week the city has been full of teams—mostly ox teams—on their way to the Missouri River, to fetch along the Mormon poor immigration. These teams are contributed by all the settlements in the Territory, and number about five hundred, mostly four-yoke teams. Accompanying them are a few mule teams. These teams are invariably organized into companies of twenty or thirty teams, each company with its Captain, Clerk, Herdsman, Captain of the Guard, &c., to whom excellent obedience is usually rendered. All go out well armed and prepared to defend themselves from Indians. A few discharged soldiers also go with these teams, that being the cheapest method of reaching their homes in the States, costing them little if anything more than their food during the journey, themselves furnishing their own blankets, of course. The teams generally go lightly loaded, carrying little besides flour for their own use and the use of the emigrants part way on the return trip. This method of fetching in the poor Mormons is certainly an advance on the hand-cart system, which operated so disastrously nine years ago.

There probably never was a wetter time in this valley at this season than the week past has furnished. Several days' soaking showers are not common here in May. These rains were preceded by two or three weeks of hot weather, the thermometer running up to 70° in the shade, which was so inconveniently warm that everybody felt inclined to be sick and dissatisfied. As in political, psychological and various other matters, however, one extreme has induced another.

The crops look remarkably well and promise very favorably. The present rains will set the small grains well agrowing, and help them along to a favorable stage before irrigation will become a necessity.

There never was a finer prospect for fruit of all sorts than the present season gives. Last year was excellent, but the present season is not a whit behind it. Apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, apples, strawberries, pears, grapes—everything is full of promise, and, should nothing happen to mar the prospect, the City will be full of fruit in the Fall, and well able to supply Montana in that line. Salt Lake peaches invariably fetch a higher price in that market than do States peaches, and when apples are raised here in sufficient quantities to become an article of export dried, I have no doubt they will fetch a corresponding high price, for, as far as I have experienced, they have a fresher, more fruity, less woody taste than the dried fruit from the States, the aridity of this region being highly favorable to rapid and perfect drying.

The peach does remarkably well here, the only danger to it being frosts, which sometimes injure the blossoms, sometimes kill a portion of the previous season's growth, or destroy many of the fruit-buds, and one Winter killed a large portion of the trees in this city, killed some trees outright and the greater portion of the tops of others. It is, however, a sight to see the trees covered with bloom or loaded down, and many of them broken and almost ruined with the superabundance of fruit, and this not on rich [illegible] but on the [illegible], barren looking, gravelly hillsides, which appear fit for nothing but to grow the everlasting sage brush and sparse bunch grass. Plums, too, in the same [illegible], will bear just as heavily and more certainly. The lower valleys of Utah are doubtless destined to be a great fruit-producing region, so far as water for irrigation can be obtained, and perhaps her hills and mountain sides will yet produce abundance of wine, for all varieties of the grape, native and foreign, flourish abundantly, so far as the seasons are long enough and the frosts spare. Neither mildew nor rot nor any other plant-disease troubles the vignerons here; nor is grubby, or wormy, or curculio-bitten fruit known as yet. I have seen one or two apple-trees partially blasted and denuded of leaves, which is all the disease affecting trees which I have seen here. Last year, however, caterpillars were troublesome to vegetables, and aphis have been plentiful for several years, destroying cabbage and turnips in some places. The caterpillars did little damage to the trees. The aphis are generally worse on plum-trees than any other, but have not proved a very serious evil to anything but vegetables.

There is a reaction being experienced here in regard to trade, prices, money matters, &c. Produce is much lower than it was in the flush times of 1863-'4-'5. In the two Winters preceding the past, anything in the produce line would sell at unwontedly large figures; but there has been, for several months, a serious retrogression going on, and very probably next Fall prices will be still lower. Flour is now worth $7 or $8, no more, per hundred, and potatoes 75 cents per bushel; oats and barley are worth rather more per bushel than wheat, say $2 to $3, while wheat will not fetch more than $2. Money matters are stringent—everybody complains. The fact that supplies are rushing to Montana from all quarters is one cause of the depression. There is every probability that prices will be far more moderate in this Territory next Fall than ever before.

The volunteers at Camp Douglas are by no means delighted at their fortune of having to stay here until relieved by regular troops, as they expected to be discharged last month, but were kept on in consequence of representations of insecurity being telegraphed eastward. The men are reported to be rather "ugly" in being thus crossed in their expectations, and rumor has it that they are not the most docilely inclined toward their officers. Some of them have been acting as though they were "mad" of late in the city, by insulting, abusing and assaulting various persons, threatening life, and recklessly galloping through the streets, firing off their revolvers at whoever might appear in sight; also outside of the city, on the highway, assaulting and robbing different individuals.

Personal.

Among the acts of special legislation passed during the last session at Albany, we notice the "Concurrent Resolution," requesting and authorizing the Governor of this State to confer the brevet rank of Major-General on a gentleman of this City, well known by his *nom de plume* of "Anchor," who has contributed largely during the war to the support of the Administration, and written much in connection with military movements. Readers may recollect his last paper, "The Decisive Battles of the War," which was an epitome of the struggle, and an estimate of the conflicts which exerted the greatest influence on the result. Gen. DE PEYSTER, or "Anchor," was formerly Adjutant-General of this State, held commands for many years in the militia, and for several years a military agent, represented this State abroad, with the indorsement of the Executive and military authorities at Washington. Upon his return he made a report on the "Organizations of the National Guards and Municipal Military Systems of Europe, Artillery, &c., Systems for Aid against Fire," &c. These were favorably received, and contained suggestions which, in a majority of instances, have since been carried into practice. He is also the author of a number of pamphlets and works on military subjects, one of which was rewarded by three medals by the King of Sweden. At his own expense he published the first English translation of Gen. VON HARDEGG's *Treatise on General Staff*, and for years a military paper filled with information collected and translated for the benefit of the militia. Several of his contributions on military subjects have been translated and republished in the French *Journal of the Military Sciences*, and they have been noticed favorably in the French and German prints devoted to military subjects. In his report on the Paid Fire Department, in which he recommended the introduction of steam fire engines, on wheels, as we now see them in our streets, and on boats, for the protection of our shipping, and fire-escapes, he brought together all the facts accessible in regard to those in use abroad, as well as many suggestions derived from observations and the ideas of experts at home. Since these, his return from Europe in 1853, the commendations of those in authority, the confidence of his superiors and the testimonials of a number of Generals, among whom it is sufficient to add that ROSECRANS and WARREN appear, determined his friends to bring the matter before the Legislature, and the result was a concurrent resolution, conceived in the most flattering terms, requesting and authorizing the Governor to confer upon him the brevet rank of Major-General. We believe this is the first time that such a high rank has been thus conferred by a State Legislature, and Governor FENTON augmented the honor by the manner in which he carried out its originators' and enactors' wishes. The commission, especially prepared for the occasion, is as elegant in its execution as it is expressive in its language, setting forth the reasons for which the rank was conferred.

The Missouri Test Oath.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has addressed the following letter to JOHN HOGAN:

WASHINGTON, D. C., SENATE CHAMBER,
May 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 28th inst. is received. The inquiry you make I answer briefly. The main question in the cases of GARESCHE and CUMMINGS, to which you refer, was whether the test oath required by the Constitution of Missouri was Constitutional. On the part of those gentlemen, my associate, Mr. DAVID W. FIELD, of New-York, and myself, maintained that it was not, because of the provision in the tenth section in the first article of the Constitution of the United States that no State shall pass any bill of attainder or "*ex post facto* law. To this conclusion a majority of the Court came, as was well known a few days before the close of the term. It was also known, certainly was known to me, that the failure to announce the decision was not because any one of the Judges constituting the majority then doubted upon the question, but I suppose that it was mainly owing to the fact that the Judge selected to deliver the opinion had not time before the close of the term to prepare such a one as the importance and gravity of the question required. That this will be done during the recess, and that it will be delivered at the next term, I have no doubt. And I cannot forbear to add that, when it well be done, the cause of constitutional liberty and religious freedom will be secured against all attempts to strike at either that may be made in periods of temporary excitement, and oblivion of the rights of the citizen and the true interests of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN HOGAN, House of Representatives.

The Virginia Direct Tax---Attempt to Collect it in West Virginia.

It appears, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, that a clerk of the Virginia Direct Tax Commission has been attempting to collect this tax in Hampshire and other border counties of this State, on the ground that when the direct tax was laid they were a part of the State of Virginia. The fact having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, he directed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to order an immediate suspension of such proceedings. Senator VAN WINKLE has forwarded to Gov. BOREMAN an authentic copy of Secretary MCCULLOCH's letter to Mr. ROLLINS, which we append:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

SIR: My attention has been called to the fact that a collecting clerk of the Virginia Direct Tax Commission is assuming to collect that tax in Hampshire and perhaps other counties of West Virginia.

Although certain counties of what is now the State of West Virginia are, by the President's proclamation of July 1, 1862, declared insurrectionary districts, and as such are subject to the operation of the act of June 7, 1862, it seems clear that the tax cannot legally be collected in those counties by the *Virginia* Tax Commissioners. The commissions of these officers were issued since the admission of West Virginia, and authorizes them to collect only in "the District of the State of Virginia." Indeed, the law itself requires a Board for each State, and a Commission for more than one State existing at that time would have been contrary to law.

As the whole proceeding is clearly illegal, I have to request that you will give instructions, by telegraph, if necessary, for the immediate discontinuance of all collections in West Virginia. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. W. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The flotative power of the air sacs and hollow bones of a pigeon, when the contained air is raised to the temperature of the bird's body, is less than a grain weight, a fact which proves that birds are sustained in the air solely by muscular exertion. The air sacs connected with the lungs are supposed to be for the purpose of keeping up a constant current of fresh air over the capillaries, which are naked in the lungs. They open and contract in alternation with the lungs, that is they expand when the lungs contract, &c.

A striking instance of the conversion of motion into heat has been furnished by a turbine water wheel, worked at Lowell, Mass. It rested on a block of case-hardened iron, the pin of the shaft being of steel, and two and a half inches thick. The turbine suddenly began to run unsteady, and an examination showed that both pin and block were partially fused. And this had occurred though placed in a current of 4,500 cubic feet of water per minute.

A curious effect of the influence of civilization upon nature is seen in Pennsylvania. The Flora of the State is found to have undergone remarkable changes, plants that were formerly rare being now quite abundant. This effect is attributed to the spread of railways, and the change is so marked that some botanists think the "foreign" Flora will supplant the native. The valley of the Susquehanna has already been taken possession of by the invaders.

An engineer has planned a tunnel to connect Hoboken, N. J., with New-York City. He proposes a [illegible] cast-iron tube five feet internal diameter in lengths of twelve feet, with spherical joints to allow for change of position. The bed of the river would have to be levelled by dredging. The tunnel is designed to convey the [illegible] Railroad's freight from its dock at Hoboken to the Duane-street pier in New-York, and is designed to be worked by the pneumatic method.

The theory that ozone and antozone are two opposite electrical states of oxygen, and that ordinary oxygen is composed of the two opponents balancing each other, has led to the theory that all matter is in this condition, and several important observations have been made which go to sustain the view.

Among the Emperor's improvements in Paris is the levelling of the Hill of the Trocadero. The ground is mined, and four mines are sprung at once by an electrical battery. About two acres are raised at each explosion, and cars are ready on a temporary railway to carry off the earth thus loosened.

In 1850 the daily water supply of London was 44,383,000 gallons; in 1856, 80,000,000, and in 1865, 108,000,000 gallons. Of this the law allows 100,000,000 gallons daily to be drawn from the Thames, though the amount so taken is really less than this.

In ascending into the air, the heart-beats increase, 5 for the first 3,000 feet, 7 more for the next 1,500 feet, 8 for the next 1,500, and 5 for each 1,500 feet of ascent after that. This is an average increase of one beat for each 100 yards of ascent.

By carefully attacking glass with hydrofluoric acid microscopic crystals are developed, which proves that we are not yet acquainted with the true composition of this substance. The crystals vary with different glasses.

The celebrated Cavour irrigation canal from the river Po to the Ticino has been completed and opened. It has 360 important works along its banks, and is the most important canal for irrigation in Europe.

It has been discovered that simple pressure of raised surfaces upon a sensitized photographic plate will produce an image. The whole is performed in the dark, and mechanical means thus made to produce the same effects as light.

The force of the explosion of gunpowder is greatly increased when the powder is previously heated nearly to its point of decomposition. This may partially account for the bursting of guns after long firing.

About one year in five is subject to the dry extreme, and one in ten to the wet extreme. The dry years are uniformly hot and the wet years cold. The present, then, should be a wet year in this section of the United States.

Professor KNOP, of Leipsig, while searching for crystalized specimens of crysolite, has found a new mineral, to which, from its appearance, he has given the name pachnolite, from a Greek word, meaning "frost."

A late attempt to find the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, by running a tunnel into a large mound outside the city walls, has failed. The recovery of the Odeon is progressing, and the marble is as bright as if just polished.

Chilled cast-iron projectiles are now being made in great numbers in England for use in penetrating armor plates instead of steel shot. The chilling is carried to the very core.

Brick walls are a great help to ventilation, which takes place through the bricks, if the house is old and dry. This shows the reason of the unhealthiness of iron buildings and of new and damp houses.

Carbonic acid has been resolved by Mr. DEVILLE into an explosive mixture of carbonic oxide and oxygen. The transformation was effected at 2,372° Fahrenheit.

The temperature at 22,000 feet above the sea is about 72½° lower than at the surface, which gives, supposing the decrease to be uniform, a diminution of about 1° for every 315° Fahrenheit.

The machine now used for copying letters was invented by JAMES WATT, and its introduction was strenuously opposed on the ground that it would facilitate the operations of forgers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Removal of Rail Tracks—A Free Library—Proposed Extension of Worth-street—Military Reviews.

This Board met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to furnish the Common Council with semi-monthly reports of the condition of each appropriation, with the balances.

A report in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to cause the removal of the rails laid by the Harlem Railroad Company in Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm, was laid over.

The following invitation was received from the Mayor and accepted:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a communication from Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, inviting me to review the First Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. N. G., on the occasion of their first parade on the 5th of June, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the departure of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers for the seat of war in 1861.

I have also received an invitation from Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL to review the Fourth Brigade N. Y. S. N. G. on the 8th June, inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall.

I would respectfully request your honorable body to join me in reviewing the commands of Col. HAWKINS and Gen. ASPINWALL, at the times above stated for their respective parades.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

A resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to inquire and report on the necessity and feasibility of erecting a free Public Library, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A report of the Committee on Streets in favor of extending Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The New Post-office Site—Extension of Ferry-street.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. KEENAN in the chair.

The resolution from the other Board, appointing a Joint Committee to tender a portion of the City Hall Park for the erection thereon of a Post-office, was concurred in.

A Committee was appointed to inquire into and report on the proposed extension of Ferry-street, from Peck-slip to Printing-house-square.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

Detective JAMES IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday morning arrested three men, who gave their names as JOHN SMITH, ROBERT BROWN and JOHN WHITE, charged with having stolen a horse and wagon, valued at $530 from WILLIAM STIVER, a carriage manufacturer, of No. 14 Second-street. The complainant alleges that while his wagon was standing in front of No. 211 West Thirty-fourth-street, the accused jumped into it and drove away. He followed them, calling for assistance to arrest them, and Officer IRVING responded. At the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, the accused leaped from the wagon, and attempted to find a place of concealment, but failing in the attempt, two of them were taken into custody. The third was subsequently found, and all three were committed by Justice LEDWITH to answer. The accused are all young men, of Irish parentage, neither of them being over 18 years of age.

SPORTING GENTLEMEN IN COURT.

LEWIS BAKER, JAMES BEVINS, WILLIAM WILSON and ANDREW COFFEE were brought before Justice LEDWITH yesterday morning, charged with gambling. The complaint was made by officers of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, on the previous night, had entered a room on the second floor of the premises No. 64 East Fourteenth-street, and found the accused playing cards. Checks were found upon the table and seized, but no money. The accused admitted the card-playing, but denied that they were gambling. They were released by the Magistrate. LEWIS BAKER will be remembered in connection with the killing of BILL POOLE some years ago.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALMOST A DUEL—AN EDITOR AND TWO CUBANS IN FIGHTING CONDITION—NOBODY HURT.

Justice DOWLING yesterday investigated a case wherein two Cubans, named MANUEL SUAREZ and MELCHIOR BERNAL, were charged by JOSE F. DE COUTA, editor of *La Cronica*, a Spanish newspaper published in this city, with having sent him a challenge. All parties were represented by counsel, who stated that the affair had been explained to the satisfaction of all parties, and therefore asked that the complaint be dismissed. Justice DOWLING held that the complaint set forth an offence against the people, which could not be settled by individuals, and decided to investigate the matter. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, of No. 127 East Twelfth-street, deposed that he called on Mr. DE COUTA at his office, No. 5 Ann-street, to ascertain if he was the writer of a certain letter which had been sent to Mr. NUNEZ, an officer of the Spanish Government, on duty in this City. The witness was not the bearer of any challenge to Mr. DE COUTA, nor did he deliver any, nor was he directed to take any such step by either of the accused. After hearing the evidence, Justice DOWLING dismissed the accused, who had been arrested on the complaint of Mr. DE COUTA. A gentleman, familiar with the facts of the case, says that the letter written to Mr. NUNEZ accused certain Cuban gentlemen of having hissed an opera singer at the Havana Opera-house. The defendants, feeling themselves aggrieved, had instituted a search for the writer of the letter, resulting as above stated. It is conjectured that there will yet be occasion for pistols and coffee.

A YOUNG ROGUE.

Detectives NEVINS and VAUGHN yesterday arrested a lad, 16 years of age, named JOSEPH MURPHY, who is charged with having obtained goods by false pretences. The complainant, Mr. GEORGE HEXNEL, of No. 392 Canal-street, alleges that the boy came to him representing that he wanted some samples of cloths for Mr. ROTHSCHILD, a merchant in the Bowery. Believing the statement of the lad, he entrusted him with cloth of the value of $60. Not hearing anything from Mr. ROTHSCHILD, Mr. HEXNEL called upon him, and then learned that he had been swindled by the boy. There were ten or twelve other merchants in Court who identified the accused as having deceived them in a similar manner. MURPHY plead guilty to the charge, and Justice DOWLING locked him up for trial. The prisoner is a native of Toronto, Canada, and has been for some months in the employ of Mr. COLLAMORE, No. 477 Broadway, and has been in the habit of using that gentleman's name in his previous transactions.

Fourth District Court—Before Justice Connolly.

STEPHEN GEOHEGAN was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday on complaint of DANIEL KELLY, residing in Forty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. The complainant alleges that on Saturday night the accused met him on Fortieth-street, struck him on the head with a club, and then by force robbed him of $187 in Treasury notes. The accused escaped at the time, but was arrested yesterday by Officer TAYLOR, of the Twenty-first Precinct. He was held to bail to await an examination.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. UNION—A CORRECTION.

A note from the Secretary of the Union Base-Ball Club of Morrisania, informs us that we were in error in announcing that they were to play with the Mutual Club of this City, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. On that day the Unions play the first game of a home-and-home match with the Eckford Club of Brooklyn, at the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh. The day for the match with the Mutuals has not been agreed upon yet.

LAW REPORTS.

Defaulting Jurors—Between 500 and 600 Fined $25 Each for Non-Attendance.

Yesterday was the first day of the regular June term in many of our civil courts. Two Circuits, two Superior Court trial terms, and two Common Pleas trial terms, are advertised to be held this month, commencing yesterday. By law 104 jurors should have been summoned for each branch of the Superior Court; 104 for each branch of the Common Pleas; and 100 for each Circuit; total, 616. Of this number sixty-four appeared yesterday and answered to their names as good citizens. Twenty-two of this sixty-four were, for good cause, upon proper application, excused from serving by direction of the Judges presiding.

Justice MARTIN GROVER, holding the Circuit, Part II., fined between eighty and ninety defaulting jurors $25 each, and at the same time gave notice that the same amount would be imposed every day they failed to answer to their names.

The Superior Court, Part I., held by Justice MONELL, they had eight only. Those not appearing were fined $25 each, and a new panel ordered for Thursday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice MULLEN, an important cause was called on. Counsel on both sides were ready with their witnesses. There were only eleven jurors, and the trial had to be postponed until Thursday.

In Justice GARVIN's Court they had fifteen out of one hundred and four. In the Common Pleas, Part I., Judge DALY was trying a case with nine men in the box, and in the other branch, Judge BRADY's, nothing could be done. Out of one hundred and four they had only five or six. The Judge ordered a new panel for Thursday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday, John E. Wells, Captain, and John Darcy, Mate, of the American ship *Thornton*, were taken before the Commissioner, charged by William Reilly, a seaman, with having inflicted upon him cruel and unusual punishment, in having kept him in irons for 70 days. The second mate and the boatswain testified to having seen Reilly in irons, but did not know the cause, except that he was drunk when put in irons. He was first ironed at Fayal, and kept so there for three weeks, and during the passage from Fayal to New-York. The examination was adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 4.

By Justice McCunn.

Joel E. Heymes *vs.* Max Newman; order granted. Alonzo F. Robbins *vs.* Richard E. Mount; order granted. Solon F. Goodrich *vs.* The National Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. Elizabeth Bensing *vs.* Johnnes Jonson, &c.; motion granted. Freund *vs.* Levy; order granted.

By Justice Garvin.

James Monk *vs.* Charles Monk; motion granted allowing the plaintiff $9 per week alimony and $25 counsel fee.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 4.

By Justice Clerke.

Lyons *vs.* Lyons; judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs. Townsend *vs.* White; demurrer overruled and judgment thereon for the plaintiff, with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer within ten days with costs. Palmer *vs.* Oelrich et al.; judgment according to written opinion—which see. Tugnot *vs.* Kelly and others; judgment according to prayer of complaint. Referred to William B. Wedgwood to ascertain the amount due. Simon *vs.* Conner; demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer in twenty days on payment of $10 costs. Haggerty et al. *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company et al.; judgment for plaintiffs, according to the prayer of the complaint. Damages to be assessed by a jury; (see opinion.) Langdon *vs.* Johnson; demurrer overruled and judgment for the plaintiff thereon. Dunkin *vs.* The New-York and Liverpool Petroleum Company; judgment for the defendants on the demurrer with liberty to plaintiff to amend the complaint within twenty days, on payment of the costs of demurrer. Dickinson *vs.* Smith; judgment for the plaintiff. Field and others *vs.* Hunt and others; complaint dismissed with costs. Proceedings stayed until the 1st of October, 1866. Little *vs.* the United States Land Association and others; judgment according to the decision, which see. Butt *vs.* Cameron; demurrer overruled, without prejudice to defendant to move to compel plaintiff to elect by which of the two distinct causes of action he will abide, and to strike out all not necessary to that; with leave to defendant to answer within ten days after the decision of the motion; Taylor and others *vs.* Ketchum and others; demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer. (See decision.) Gay *vs.* Cohen; judgment for the defendant with liberty to defendant to file an amended complaint, on payment of $10 costs, within ten days. Lewis *vs.* Lewis; ordered that Evan A. Lewis and Wm. Lewis be made parties defendant. Connell *vs.* Williams and others; complaint dismissed with costs; additional allowance $250. Vose *vs.* The Florida Railroad Company; judgment for plaintiff for $216,196 96. Churchill *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; demurrer overruled with costs with liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days, on payment of the costs of demurrer. (See opinion.) The Washington Life Insurance Company *vs.* Lawrence and another; adjudged that the amount assured belongs to Hannah M. Lawrence. Jetter *vs.* Jetter; complaint dismissed by defendant with costs. Baltic Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Williams et al.; judgment by consent.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Justices BARNARD, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions.—Nos. 1 to 25 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice POTTER. Demurrers Nos. 23 to 24. Issues of law and fact Nos. 182, 179, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, to and including 165.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MULLEN.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1595, 671, 903, 334, 737, 427, 802 1298, 1246, 879, 989, 661, 311, 969, 1017, 541, 35, 11, 1415, 809, 1325. *Part II*—Held on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice MARTIN GROVER—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 968, 866, 338, 264, 26, 274, 862, 1398, 1482, 1060, 1062, 14, 312, 764, 1422, 824, 994, 376, 336, 482.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday next, at 11 A. M., for want of jurors. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2284, 1324, 2682, 2186, 2164, 232, 2686, 2548, 2404, 2480, 2085, 2010, 1598, 2620, 2676.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1510, 1551, 1572, 1573, 553, 1305, 1546, 1577, 1564, 836, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Adjourned to Thursday next, at 11 A. M., for want of jurors.

A Mourner at Funerals Sent to State Prison—His Letter to Capt. Young—His Unsuccessful Efforts to Lead a Righteous and a Sober Life—A Cry for Help, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The June Term of this Court commenced yesterday, Mr. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney appearing for the People.

The followed-named gentlemen were empaneled as Grand Jurors: H. A. Hurlbut, Foreman; James C. Dally, Charles P. Marks, Samuel H. Cornell, Maturin L. Delafield, David W. Bruce, Albert Storer, John N. Olcott, Pierre V. Dufion, Hamilton Blydenbaugh, Wm. L. Andrews, Richard H. Kelty, Wm. Witters, Wm. A. Keteltas, Noah A. Childs, Calvin E. Knox, James M. Halstead, Joel D. Hunter, Wm. S. Tarbell, Wm. H. Wisner.

The Recorder charged them upon the usual points of law to be observed in their deliberations upon the cases, which should come before them. He called their particular attention to the insufficient accommodation in the City Prison for persons charged with crimes, after which they retired to their room.

Charles Powers, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. He held William Barnes by the neck, on the 9th of May, while another man, who escaped, took from his pockets $11 and a silk pocket handkerchief. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

William Jones, indicted for petit larceny from the person, pleaded guilty, having, on the 14th of May, picked the pocket of Jane E. Lawrence, of No. 61 East Twenty-ninth-street, of a pocket-book containing $1 75. The prisoner, being acquainted with Capt. Young, (Detective Squad,) addressed him the following interesting letter after his arrest:

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET COURT-HOUSE,
Tuesday noon, May 15.

I will answer the secret voice that bids me as an only hope to write to you, Sir, as the only one to whom I can

look in this sad hour of sorrow, this dark hour of trial. Oh, Mr. Young! let me implore and beseech you, by your hope of mercy in the next world, to have mercy on a more than unfortunate in this. God only knows, Sir, I've seen many a sad day of trial and suffering in the last nine or ten years. I have been more than seven years and three months in prison since I left my dear old father in Ireland. God only knows I never desired to be a bad man, yet circumstances and fate have made me what I have been and what I am to-day. Could you know, Mr. Young, how very hard I've tried to lead a different life, you would now be my friend, for I have not a friend in this world. God will bless you while here, and more abundantly bless you hereafter, if you will but save me from—Oh, God help me! I will ever, while life lasts, pray for you and look up to you as a superior being, if you will but get me out. I will leave New-York and never again return, unless God would so have it, that I might be able at some future day to come back with a very different name from the present unenviable one. If you, Sir, refuse to hear me, then may Heaven forgive me. Oh, don't, Captain, refuse to hear me, and when you and I are with that innumerable multitude gone on before, you will then receive that reward laid up by the Creator of all for those who help his creatures. If I could only see you. Please come. I will say no more. Heaven bless you and hear me. There is none other to whom I can look. Very respectfully, a suppliant,

WILLIAM JONES,
"Boots and Shoes."

In another letter to the Captain, the prisoner says: "I will not be alive one week if I get any length of time. I've had time enough. I will have no more. I would much sooner go to meet my departed mother and sisters." Capt. Young indorsed the envelope containing these letters, "Capt. Young believes this man to be innocent."

The prisoner is well-known as a thief, who has, when out of prison, committed his depredations at funerals, as in this instance. He is known among the thieves by the singular cognomen of "Boots and Shoes." He is now 26 years of age, and has been for some time a "stool-pigeon" or informer for the Detective Police, but utterly unable to keep his own fingers still, hence his present "sad" condition. The Recorder sentenced him to four years more in the State Prison.

Peter Campbell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 19th of May, stolen an overcoat from Stephen M. Lane, of No. 286 East Broadway, the value of which was $50. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Corcoran pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having, on the night of the 20th of May, broken into the dwelling-house of Ann E. Boardman, No. 295 East Tenth-street, and carried away therefrom silver-ware to the value of $44. He was remanded for sentence.

Max Winternex, for false pretences on Claflin & Co., Church-street, was on before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but was adjourned to Thursday morning next.

The homicide of Patrick McCudden by Patrick Dwyer, is likely to be on the Calender of General Sessions on Friday next. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Thomas Gaghan and Robert Patterson—grand larceny.
The People vs. John M. Egbert—grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Edward J. McGloin—assault and battery.
The People vs. Francis Rhode—assault and battery.
The People vs. Gardner A. Fuller—using slungshot.
The People vs. Ferdinand Schaffer—receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Henry Scully and Robert Halliday—receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Daniel J. Hogan—grand larceny.
The People vs. William Gillespie—false pretences.
The People vs. William Anderson—burglary, third degree.
The People vs. Geo. McGrath—burglary, third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 4, 1866.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109¾	20 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '68...C.	122	100 Quick. Min.	52½
10,000 U. S. 6s5-20s, C. '62	102¾	100 Mariposa Pr.	26½
10,500 do	102	100 do	26½
25,000 do ...2d call	102	100 do	26
1,000 do	102	100 do	25¾
15,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.'65	102¼	100 do	24¾
4,500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	102¼	100 do	24½
1,000 do	102¼	100 do	24½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95¼	700 do ...2d call	24½
10,000 do	96	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	80
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.'62	102¼	58 New-Jersey C.	112½
25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	102½	400 New-York Cen.	98¾
		100 do ...s10	98
12,000 do	102½	200 do	98¾
5,000 do ...3d ser.	102½	400 do ...2d call	98¾
106,000 do	102½	100 do ...s30	98
1,000 Ind. State 5s	85	100 Erie R.	61¾
4,000 do	85	1000 do	61½
1,000 Missouri 6s	78½	200 do	61¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	2500 do ...c	61¾
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	99	100 do ...2d call s15	60¾
5,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	98	600 do	61
10,000 Amer. Gold ...s38	139½	200 do	61¾
100 Phenix Bank	104	30 Erie R. Pf.	76
8 Bk. of Commerce	110	100 Hudson R.	111½
5 Imp. & Trad. B'k	117	100 do	111
65 Cen. N. Bank	107	100 Reading R.	108¾
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	112	600 do	108
24 Fourth Nat. Bank	103½	40 Mich. Cen. R.	108
12 Metropol. Bank	122	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
100 Canton Co. ...b10	60¾	100 do	80
100 do	60	24 Ill. Cen. R.	118
50 Penn. Coal Co.	142	200 do	117½
100 Cum. Coal. P.	45	100 do	117
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	54	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
34 Del. & Hud. Canal	146½	200 do ...b30	84½
10 do	146	100 Cleve., Col & Cin. R.	118½
100 At. Mail S. Co.	125¾	100 Chic. & N. W. ...b5	28½
100 Spruce H. C.	4½	100 do ...2d call	28
300 do	4½	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	58
200 do ...b30	4¾	200 Chic. & R. I.	93
100 Cary Improve't	18	35 do	92¾
100 West. U. Tel.	61¾	100 do ...2d call	93
100 do ...2d call	61	500 P., F. W. & C.	97
100 do	60¾	200 do ...b10	96¾
100 Boston W. P.	51		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	102	500 N. Y. Central	98¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '67...x-in	115	800 Erie R.	61¾
50 Fourth N. Bk	103¾	200 Erie Railroad Pr.	74¾
100 Reading R.	108¾	1100 Cleve. & Pitts.	85¼
400 do	108¾	100 do ...b10	85¼
100 Western U. Tel.	60	1500 Cleve. & Tol.	105
300 Mar. Pref.	24½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	97

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ... C.	110	200 Spruce Hill C.	4¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '68 Cou.	124	1500 Erie R.	62¾
10,000 U. S. 6s5-20s, C. '65	102¾	200 do	62½
60,000 do	102½	2500 do	63
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96½	200 do	63¼
40,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	102½	100 do ...c	63¾
		100 Hud. Riv. R.	111
5,000 Missouri 6s	79	1300 Reading R.	109
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	45½	100 Clev. & Pitts.	85¾
100 West. U. Tel.	61	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	58½
100 Mariposa Pref.	24½	500 do ...2d call	58¾
100 do	24¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.	105
150 Del. & Hud. C.	147	200 Chic. & R. I.	92¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	98¾	200 Chi. B. & Q.	116
200 do	98½	100 P., F. W. & C.	97
500 do	98½	200 do ...s10	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

1500 Boston W. P. ...b10	51¾	400 Reading R.	109
500 do	51¾	200 do ...b15	109
200 do	51¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
300 Spruce Hill Coal	4	300 do	80¾
100 do ...s3	4	500 do	80¾
100 Smith & P. Gold	9¾	400 do ...b3	80¾
100 do	9¾	100 do ...b10	80¾
100 West. U. Teleg'h ...s3	61¾	300 Ill. Cen.	118½
200 New-York Cen.	98¾	100 do ...s30	118
200 do ...s3	98¾	100 do ...b3	118¾
200 do ...b10	98¾	100 Chi. & R. I. ...s3	92¾
500 Erie R. ...c	60¾	100 Chic. & N. W. ...s10	28¾
1500 do	60¾	200 do	28¾
1400 do ...s3	60¾	100 do ...s3	28¾
2100 do	60¾	100 do ...b30	28¾
200 do ...b10	60¾	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	58¾
400 do ...s3	60¾	100 do ...s3	58
300 do ...b3	60¾	100 do ...s10	58
200 do ...c	61½	100 P. F. W. & C.	97¼
200 do ...s3	60¾	100 do ...s3	97¾
500 do	60⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Boston W. P. ...b10	51¾	100 Hudson R. R.	110¾
200 Mariposa Min. Pr.	24	100 do ...s10	110½
100 do ...b3	24	500 Reading R. ...c	108¾
300 West. U. Tel.	60¾	800 do	108½
100 do ...s3	60¾	400 do ...b3	108¾
300 do	60¾	200 do ...s3	108¾
100 do ...b3	60¾	200 do ...s5	108¾
100 do ...s3	60¾	800 M. S. & N. I.	80¼
200 N. Y. Central	98¾	1500 do ...b10	80¾
100 do	98¾	400 do ...b3	80¾
100 do	98¾	100 do ...s15	80
100 do ...s30	97¾	100 do ...b10	80¾
100 do ...s30	97¾	300 do ...b3	80¾
100 do ...b3	98¾	1500 Cleve. & Pitts.	85
1200 Erie Railroad ...c	61¾	600 do ...c	85
1300 do	61¾	200 do ...b5	85
900 do	61¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	92¾
2600 do	61¾	200 Chic. & N. W. ...b10	28¾
200 do ...b10	61¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P. ...s3	58¾
300 do ...s3	61¾	100 do	58
300 do ...c	61¾	100 do ...b15	58¾
400 do	61¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Boston Water P. ...b10	51¾	400 Quicksilver	51¾
200 do	51¾	200 do ...s3	51¾
200 do	51	100 do ...b5	51¾
300 do ...b10	51¾	800 Reading R.	109
300 Spruce Hill C. ...s3	4	700 do ...s3	109
100 do	4	400 do ...b3	109
100 N. Y. Cen. ...b10	98¾	100 do ...b10	109
600 do	98¾	200 M. So. & N. I.	80¾
100 do ...b3	98¾	1800 Cleve. & Pitts.	85¾
100 do ...s3	98¾	200 do ...b10	85¾
200 West. U. Tel.	60¾	500 do ...s3	85¾
100 do ...b3	61	200 do	85¾
500 Erie R.	64	300 do	85½
800 do	64	300 Chi. & N. W.	28¾
400 do	64¾	100 do ...b15	28¾
800 do ...s3	64¾	200 do ...s10	28¾
1300 do	64¾	200 do	28¾
900 do	64¾	200 C. & N. W. P.	58¾
1800 do ...s3	64¾	500 do	58¾
400 do	64¾	200 do ...b20	58¾
250 do ...b10	64¾	400 do ...s3	58¾

MONDAY, June 4—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$7,010,571
Increase in Specie	2,121,064
Decrease in Deposits	10,850,616
Decrease in Legal-Tender	4,650,955
Increase in Circulation	20,358

	June 3, 1865.	June 2, 1866.	May 26, 1866.
Local Capital	$41,814,647	$9,262,500	$8,878,500
National	35,085,000	72,807,700	73,107,700
Total in C. H.	$76,899,647	$82,070,200	$81,986,200
Loans	210,416,543	250,959,022	257,969,593
Specie	21,346,493	21,858,093	19,736,929
Deposits	186,935,680	198,127,289	208,977,905
Legal-Tender	51,065,440	$69,178,992	73,829,947
In Sub-Treas'y	44,967,841	85,202,321	111,021,417

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$655,471	Mercantile	$298,350
Mer. Exchange	453,466	Republic	556,450
Commerce	3,725,740	St. Nicholas	723,800
Ocean	797,634	Marine	221,900
Market	504,800	East River	225,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,644,421	Continental	480,360
Central	1,539,819	Importers'	513,152
Mechanics'	428,018	Ninth	319,497
New-York	304,584	First	447,090
M. Association	397,898	Am. Exchange	812,203
Metropolitan	997,186	Gallatin	495,842
Commonwealth	214,927	Citizens'	135,188
Leather	141,785	Union	435,083
N. America	295,327	Chatham	131,240
Irving	189,909	Shoe & Leather	359,340
Tradesmen's	557,350	Hanover	248,130
Phoenix	392,917	N. Y. Exchange	267,825
Third	797,696	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	224,865	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	149,489	Pacific	86,037
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	67,000
Total 44 National Banks			$25,885,832
Total 16 other National and Local Banks			358,393
Total on Clearing-house report, June 2			$26,244,225
On previous report, May 26			26,223,867
Increase in circulation			$20,358

The Bank statement marks off seven millions of Loans since last Monday; thirteen millions of Currency Deposits, and $4,650,000 Legal Tender Notes. There is an addition of $2,121,000 to the Gold Deposits, chiefly in the Bank of New-York, where most of the Bullion Brokers keep their accounts. The statement altogether is rather the result of the enormous settlements o the week before between the Banks and the Treasury Office, than the movements of the last week. The Banks have surrendered large sums of Treasury Indebtedness, heretofore counted in their Loans, and have paid off a much larger amount of Deposits in settlement for Gold and Foreign Exchange; part of the former being still held here and added to their Gold Deposits. The statement has little significance for the Money market, which reopens for the new week quite easy at 6 ₩ cent.

The price of Gold advanced 2@2½ per cent. this forenoon on the later English news to Friday, May 25. The financial advices from London and the cotton news from Liverpool were regarded as very unfavorable, and we infer from the tenor of the letters and telegrams from the 22d to the 25th May, inclusive, that the feeling was one of unusual depression; the result of the after consequences of the London panic of the 11th and 12th May. But the *Scotia*, from New-York May 16, with $3,250,000 in Gold, and with advices that an equal or larger sum would follow by the steamers of the 19th, was going into Crookhaven (or Queenstown,) as the Quebec steamer of the 25th sailed, and the probability is that the succeeding 24 hours would put a more cheerful face on the London market. The *Africa*, for Halifax and Boston, would leave on Sunday, May 27. She is not a fast steamer, but should be reported at Halifax by Wednesday noon.

The leading drawers of Exchange were reluctant to make terms for the Boston mail today, preferring to await further news. They were also declining to name rates for Merchant bills drawn on England against Domestic Produce. Short-sight Bankers' bills on London are 111½ ₩ cent.; Paris, 5.07½f. to the dollar.

On the Stock Exchange there was a steady market for all the United States Securities at Saturday's rates, and quite a spirited speculation on the Railways at advancing figures for Erie, (in which a heavy amount of business was again done,) and for Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The temper of the market was generally higher than on Saturday, and at 5 o'clock the following comparative quotations were reported from the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building where the Brokers and outsiders meet in common after the last Board Sessions.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96	98	Northwest	28½	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref.	58½	58¾
U. S. 7.30s	102½	102½	Rock Island	92¾	92¾
N. Y. Central	98½	98¾	Fort Wayne	97¼	97¼
Erie	61	64¾	Cumb'land Coal	45¾	45½
Hudson	112¾	111	Quicksilver	52	52
Reading	109	109	Mariposa	12	12¼
Mich. Southern	80¾	80¾	Mariposa Pref.	24	24
Illinois Central	118¼	118	Canton	60¼	60
Pittsburgh	83¾	85¾	Ohio Certificates	28¾	28¾
Tennessee 6s	90½	90½	American Gold	141½	143¾
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Bank of the Republic	112
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	116	People's	118
Union	115	Market	114½
America	139	Shoe and Leather	105
City	190	Corn Exchange	115
Phœnix	104	Continental	98
Greenwich	130	St. Nicholas	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	100½
National	107½	Atlantic	103½
Merchants' Exchange	110	Importers' & Traders'	115
Seventh Ward	106½	Park	146
State of New York	108	Central National	107
Commerce	109	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	100	Ninth National	111½
American Exchange	113	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	72½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Harlem 3d mort., '88	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ₩ c., '82	107½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	88½	N. J. Central 1st M.	101½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	74	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	55
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	74	Chic. & Al. Smk. Fund	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	77	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	85	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	82½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100		

The London *Daily News* of May 23 reports of the Bank of London:

The Bank of London have made arrangements for the transfer of their business to the Consolidated Bank (limited.) The former bank was established in 1855, and has a paid-up capital of £400,000, in addition to a reserve fund of £302,324. There are 40,000 shares of £20 each, upon which £10 have been paid, and transactions were recorded to-day at £9, or £1 discount. After official hours the quotation was still lower. The Bank of London, which is an unlimited concern, has for some time past been largely identified with financial operations, and in this way its funds have been locked up. It is stated, however, that eventually these transactions will be closed without any loss to the shareholders. The foreign banking business of the undertaking is understood to be of the best description, and if has a large number of deposit and current accounts, although they have been reduced considerably of late. At the meeting of the shareholders held on the 17th of January last, the disposable balance amounted to £42,087, and a dividend and bonus, equal together to 20 ₩ cent. per annum free of income tax, were declared for the half year. It was then decided to reduce the £100 shares into five of £20 each. The following official paragraph was sent to us late last evening for publication: "We are requested to state that an arrangement has been made between the Consolidated Bank and the Bank of London, whereby the Consolidated Bank will protect the current and deposit accounts of the customers of the Bank of London. The business will be carried on without interruption as heretofore in Threadneedle-street and Charing-cross, to which premises the Consolidated Bank will forthwith be removed."

Mr. NATHANIEL W. T. HATCH, of the firm o W. T. HATCH & SON, was admitted a member of Stock Exchange to-day.

The Drew Raid on Erie Stock.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

In addition to our remarks of Saturday relative to the recent loan negotiations between the Erie Company and Mr. DREW, the *Tribune* says:

"An evening cotemporary is distressed to think that the Company had not applied to some other source for funds. The facts of the case are, *no one else would lend the money on the security offered*, and any person who desires to do so can have any part of the loan effected on the same terms granted to Mr. Drew."

Will the *Tribune* be good enough to say whether there is any reason why this loan should be worth more to Mr. DREW than others, unless it be that it confers upon him advantages for speculating upon the collateral? If the *Tribune* means to say that no one else but Mr. DREW would have made the loan, with the condition of being at liberty to use the security for street purposes, it is probably quite correct; it might with equal truth have affirmed that no directorate excepting that of the Erie Company would have made such a suspicious and damaging negotiation. If the Erie Company is unable to borrow to the extent of sixty cents on the dollar upon its convertible bonds, it is chiefly because it has ruined its credit by accepting loans from a director, upon conditions which invest him with a speculative control over the stock and an undue influence over the affairs of the road. We can conceive of no admission more damaging to the management and standing of the Company than that thus put forth by the *Tribune* in justification of the Erie interest. If the Erie direction were to manage the affairs of the road with due economy and judgment, and would sever all connection between its finances and speculative directors, its credit in the money market would be as good as that of any other railroad company.

The TIMES of yesterday intimates that there are members of the direction dissatisfied with the recent negotiation with Mr. DREW, and that it is possible not only that none of the loan on $3,000,000 of bonds may be taken up, but that the money advanced on 28,000 shares of stock will be early repaid. In behalf of the holders of the securities of the road, and for the sake of the credit of our railroad management, it is much to be hoped that this may be the case. There are gentlemen in the direction whose high standing places them above suspicion of having connived at the late discreditable negotiations. These parties owe it to their good name, as well as to the interests of the road, that they should vigorously resist the present corrupt and imbecile management.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.—Interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable in GOLD by the State of California, free of Government tax. For sale by FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 4, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 70 bbls. Ashes, 22,439 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 21,300 bushels Wheat, 182,348 bushels Corn, 62,871 bushels Oats, 878 bbls. Pork, 324 pkgs. Cut Meats, 100 pkgs. Lard, 224 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in good request at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate demand, including Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 22c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20½c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request at drooping previous prices. Middlings have been quoted at from 37c.@39c. ₩ lb. Sales since our last, 1,040 bales, against receipts of 403 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts in May 1, 1866	29,897
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	310,296
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	765,296
Exports in May, 1866	24,569
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,647
Estimated stock now here	115,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today, has been as follows; Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings, Appleton A, 23½c.; Appleton D, 20c.; Ladlow A, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 25c.; Palmer River, 22½c.; Pal rmo, 18c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Freeman, 16½c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' IXL, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson Contil L'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson Contil Parisienne, $14. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, French Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ₩ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Albany, 14c. Denims—York, 50c.; Manchester, 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand and quoted a shade firmer to-day. Sales since our last, 9,400 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 20@$8 40; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 20@$10, chiefly at $8 40@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 45@$9 90 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 20	@$8 40
Extra State	8 20	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 45	@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 95	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 10	@14 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	11 80	@17 50

Southern Flour is in moderate request and steady. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in lots, at $10 80@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra at $9 10@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $6@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand and held with more confidence. Sales, since our last, 28,500 bushels, including White Wisconsin at $2 65; Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is in better request and rather firmer. Sales, since our last, 141,000 bushels at 73c.@80c. for unsound, and 80c.@83½c., for sound new mixed Western, 84c.@85c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. New Oats are in better demand, and a shade higher. We quote new Western at 49c.@53½c. ₩ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@70c., and two years' old at 30c.@30c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla is very dull at 8½c. ₩ lb., in gold—a reduced quotation.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 43c.@65c. ₩ gallon. Stock 3,760 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 93c.@97c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3@$10 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 25; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 59 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active at irregular prices. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $30 56@$30 75 for new Mess, closing at $30 62½, cash; $29 25@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,850 bbls. new Mess, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 75@$31 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams—latter for extra; sales 750 pkgs. Bacon is nominal. Lard is doing better; sales since our last 700 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c., ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 525 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive at $47@$47 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 28c.@42c. for State and 25c.@37c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8c.@20c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in more request and buoyant. Sales since our last 1,650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10@12½c., and 530 boxes Havana, part at 10½@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 14@16½c. ₩ lb. Stock of Sugars, 71,040 hhds., 109,589 bags, and 78,861 boxes.

STEARINE—Sales 67,000 lbs. at 21@22½c.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 142,000 lbs. at 11½@12½c.; and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 10½@13c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,000 bushels Corn at 5d. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7d. ₩ bushel.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, June 4, 1866—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of May twenty-eight and thirty were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of property owners to have Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Varnum—

Remonstrance by owners of block between Broome, Delancey, Tompkins and East streets, against the Corporation taking the same for a market.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

By Alderman Varnum—

Petition of James F. O'Connor, for compensation for the loss of two horses.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of Patrick McKeon, for compensation for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resignation of Patrick Quinn as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

And the following resolution was thereupon presented:

Resolved, That Alfred E. Baker be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Patrick Quinn, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reilly—

Petition of owners of property to have Liberty-street, between Broadway and Greenwich-street, repaved.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild the shed on the east side of Catharine Market, between Cherry and Water streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Canal-street, and in Spring-street, between Washington and West streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, from the north side of Charlton-street to the bulkhead, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, from the Seventh to the Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to place two gas lamps, and light the same, in front of depot in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on both sides of West Twenty-eighth-street, between the Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culvert, be built in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor, December thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to draw a warrant in favor of Abraham Depew for the sum of two thousand dollars, for pay for damages sustained by him in consequence of one alteration in the grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and Bloomingdale road, be and hereby is amended by striking out the words "its appropriate account" in the last line of said resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "old claims."

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets, to connect with the sewer already built in Rose-street, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues be forthwith paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the expense thereof to be borne by the owners of the property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the south side of Ninetieth-street and north side of Eighty-ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in without delay, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to present to this Board, at his earliest convenience, his opinion—

First—Whether, according to the provisions of the New-York City Tax Levy, passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, it is lawful for the Comptroller to pay any portion of the amount in said tax levy denominated City Contingencies, in liquidation of any claims contracted for prior to January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Second—Whether it is lawful for the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six to authorize the expenditure of an amount in said tax levy denominated City Contingencies, equal to the amount therein named, notwithstanding a part of said amount may have been used or expended in liquidation of claims contracted for prior to January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Varnum—

An ordinance to restrain expenditures relative to contested offices or investigations of charge.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons now holding office under the City Government, or who may hereafter be elected or appointed to office, or who may set up any claim of right to hol any office, are hereby notified that no expenditure incurred in defending his or their right to such office, or in prosecuting a claim for the same, or in answering charges preferred against him or them before the Governor or the Courts, will be recognized or paid by the Common Council, any precedent to the contrary notwithstanding, unless a resolution authorizing the same, and limiting the amount of expenditures, shall have been passed by the Common Council within one month after the commencement of proceedings, and this ordinance shall be construed as forming part of the agreement with the City by every person accepting office therefrom.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalks of Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Whereas, By chapter eight hundred and seventy-six, section nine, approved May four, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Common Council are explicity forbid voting for the expenditure of any money in excess of any appropriation to which such expenditure may be applicable; and,

Whereas, In order that members may be enabled to discharge their legislative duties intelligably and with a correct knowledge of the condition of each appropriation applicable to City purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby required to make semi-monthly statements of the condition of each appropriation, showing the expenditures therefrom.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, inviting the Common Council to join with him in receiving the First Regiment on the fifth inst., and the Fourth Regiment on the sixth instant.

Which was accepted and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating Fifty-sixth-street between Third-avenue and East River.

Which was ordered on file.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Fourth Brigade, First Division, to review them in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday, June six, at half-past four o'clock.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Bush to retain a lamp in front of his premises, number three hundred and three Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Muller to grade, curb and gutter and flag the sidewalk in front of his premises, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Third-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Light Company be directed to lay mains and erect gas lamps in and to light with gas Ninety-second-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolved, That L. B. Tupper have permission to curb, gutter and flag in front of his property, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth-avenues, the same to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That David Kingsland have permission to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag in front of his property, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm. G. McLaughlin and Wm. Hughes to curb gutter and flag sidewalk in front of their premises in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John H. Browning, John McGlynn and S. H. Thayer, to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in front of their property in Ninety-fourth street, between the Third and Fifth avenues, to be done within ninety days, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the northwest corner of Avenue D and Fifth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to establish a free public consulting and circulating library.

Was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution to procure a stand of colors for the Ninth Regiment New-York National Guard.

Was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

An Ordinance to amend the Ordinances relative to water rents

Was referred to the Committee on Law.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Vandam-street, from Macdougal to Hudson streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Barrow-street, from Washington to West street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Seventh-avenue from Fortieth to Fifty-third-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-third-street, from the Eighth to Eleventh avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads, presented a report to curb, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between the Fifth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Lexington-avenue from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-third street with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, &c., New-avenue, east and west of Mount Morris-square, from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay a crosswalk in Third-avenue at Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying a crosswalk across Spring-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Aldermen Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—16.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of reflagging the sidewalks of Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of repairing the rear stoop of the City Hall.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Seventeenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving and resetting curb and gutter stones in Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of regulating and grading Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from the First-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-third-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to reflag Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to lay crosswalks on the west side of Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to pave Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to reflag Sixty-second-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-first-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor flagging southerly sidewalk of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to regulate, curb, gutter and flag First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-eighth-street, betwlen Third and Lexington avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of procuring more accommodations for the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report directing the removal of rail track in White-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Gedney, Ely, Reilly—6.

Negative—Alderman Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, The President, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—10.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Moore called up General Order five hundred and sixty-eight, being the report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen and the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to the Second, Third, Seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments, National Guard State of New York, organized and performing military service in the City of New-York, each a stand of regimental colors, the cost of each regiment not to exceed eight hundred dollars; and the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated therefor; and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in payment of the same upon the presentation of the usual vouchers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Alderman Norton called up General Order number two hundred and sixty-seven, being report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Laight-street, from Hudson-street to the North River, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Alderman McBrien called up General Order number five hundred and seventy-six, being report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Henry-street, between Catharine and Market streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number three hundred and fourteen, being report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Commerce-street, from Bedford to Barrow streets, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinness, Van Voorhis—14.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-three, being a report of the Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Council to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings to open and extend Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in accordance with the accompanying map, drawn by Isaac F. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and bearing date July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Brice, McGinnis—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—9.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Ely called up General Order number three hundred and seventy, being a report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Science of the Board of Aldermen and the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the City of New-York, to procure and present to the First and Third Regiment Cavalry, the First Regiment Artillery, and the First and Ninety-fifth Regiment Infantry, National Guards, State of New-York, organized in and performing military service in the City of New-York, each a stand of Regimental colors, the cost for each regiment not to exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars, ($800,) and the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000) is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in payment for the same upon the presentation of the usual vouchers, and charge the same to the account of City contingencies.

By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-eight, amended by adding after the words "ninety-fifth" the words and "seventy-ninth," and also by striking out the sum of "four thousand dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "four thousand eight hundred dollars."

Which was adopted, as amended, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Alderman Ryers called up General Order number three hundred and thirty-one, being report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from University-place to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Norton moved to amend by striking out in the resolution and ordinance the words "North River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Ninth-avenue."

Which was carried, and as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Alderman Reilly called up General Order number two hundred and fifteen, being report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinness, Van Voorhis—13.

The President called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-five:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged where not already done, and reflagged where necessary, the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman Masterson called up General Order number two hundred and forty-seven, being report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with trap-block or Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Alderman Varnum called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-six, being an ordinance to amend the ordinance to regulate permits, approved February twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Alderman Shannon moved to amend by striking out the sum of ten dollars, and inserting the sum of five dollars, in the item of signs across sidewalks; and to strike out the sum of ten dollars, and insert the sum of five dollars, in the item for all other privileges.

Which was carried.

Alderman Norton moved it be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien, O'Brien—3.

Negative—Aldermen Coman, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—10.

The ordinance, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, McBrien—2.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-five, which was a report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen McBrien, Ely—2.

Alderman McGinnis called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-nine, being report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corparation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to compel the Belt Railroad Company to cause their track in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to conform to the grade of the Belgian pavement in said street.

He then moved to amend by adding the following words, "and also that they pave the roadway between the tracks."

Which was carried.

Subsequently the above was reconsidered and the paper was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ely moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday next, the seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Varnum called up General Order number four hundred and twelve, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Shannon, Ely, Brice, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Alderman Norton called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-five.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the lessees of Pier number thirty-three, North River, to re-build the same and to widen it ten feet on each side at their own cost and expense, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and build a stand on the outer end for the protection of their property.

Alderman Shannon moved its reference to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Reilly, The President, Varnum, McGinnis—7.

Negative—Aldermen, Norton, Ely, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—4.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number three hundred and sixty, being report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Norton moved to lay the same over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, McBrien, Ely—4.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Reilly, The President, Varnum, McGinnis—5.

Pending the further consideration of the paper the Board adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until Thursday next, the seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE

EDMUND H. MARTINE,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 1,272 Broadway.

Houses and lots for sale and to lease. Houses rented and rents collected.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS—A first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x60 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot.

The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class city residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory 50 feet long connected with the house.

There is also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, work-shop, coachman's house, wood and coal house.

The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreen and ornamental trees.

The house was built in the most substantial manner and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers.

For further particulars and permits to see the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIDENCE on Palisade-av., one of the best situations in the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; the house was built three years ago by the present owner, for his own occupancy, in the best manner, and contains twenty rooms; has every convenience and comfort—furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides; the grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FARMS, FARMS, FARMS.—A NUMBER OF fine farms to be sold at a sacrifice, located in New-Jersey, near depot, and from 25 to 35 miles from New-York; 40 acres, large new modern buildings, with all the crops, $10,500; 85 acres, good, large buildings, a first-class farm, with crops, $9,000; 75 acres, fair buildings, with stock, crops and implements, $6,500; 82 acres, good buildings, $6,000; 43 acres, splendid farm, fair buildings, with fine crops, stock and implements, $7,000; 40 acres, poor buildings, $1,500, and many others. For full particulars apply to PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., about one mile from depot at Tuckahoe, on Harlem Railroad, containing 70 acres, the estate of the late Isaac Barker. There are two orchards in full bearing, and a variety of other fruits. The house, barn, and carriage house, are new. Water in the house from a never-failing spring. For particulars, inquire of DANIEL HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, or of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SUITABLE for a gentleman's country seat, containing about 120 acres, situated on the river road, and in sight of the Hudson River, about half way between Poughkeepsie and Nest Park landing; in the neighborhood of W. B. Astor, R. L. Pell, J. Frothingham, Dr. Taylor and other gentlemen well known in New-York City; being the property of the late Daniel Wooley. For a further description, apply to J. H. YOUNG, No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—76 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, free from stone, 1½ miles from Paterson, N. J., large stone house situated on an eminence from which you can overlook the farm and surrounding country; large barn which needs repairs; outbuildings in fair order; young grafted orchard; a fine running brook on the line; two springs, one near the barn; about 25 acres woodland; near church and school; title good; possession immediately. Price $100 per acre. Apply to B. GEROR, No. 44 West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—SIX MILES ABOVE PLAINFIELD, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, handsome property, consisting of one hundred and five (105) acres land, fair proportion in wood; improvements on same are double two-story house, 42x50 feet, and all necessary outbuildings; also, large orchard well stocked with fruit; distance from New-York City, 1½ hours by rail; passenger-trains to and from the City eight times a day. Address R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A neat two-story and attic house, with stable, barn and garden; house well furnished and ready for immediate possession. Also, for sale, a farm of 100 acres, situated about seven miles east of Poughkeepsie, in good order, well watered, and nearly all in good cultivation. Address Col. JOSEPH WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, or C. H. DELAMATER, Executor, No. 333 West 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 43 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hampstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

$20,000.—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the owner leaving the State; situated on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York, one mile from railroad depot; contains 20 rooms, with every convenience; furniture if required; ten acres of land, large garden, grapery, out-houses, &c., &c. For full particulars inquire of H. I. OROUD, No. 67 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence; has a fine water view; three acres of land, 100 fruit trees, choice berries and fruits in abundance, large house with two wings, large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, N. Y.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $3,500. Address W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A PIECE OF ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape-arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 52 Cedar-st., up-stairs, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TITLES GUARANTEED—A large house and 1½ acres of land, well fenced, half-mile from Hudson River, lying between Fort Lee and Englewood; a seven-roomed house at Fort Lee, $1,200, 10 per cent. off for cash; one at Coytesville, $1,200; one at $1,000; one at $550. Terms easy.

J. COYTE, Coytesville, near Fort Lee.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—GREAT BARgain. Edgewater, on the Hudson; house has ten rooms furnished, splendid garden, abundance of fruit, splendid views; forty minutes' from the City, four times daily by boat; such property is seldom offered.

MEEKS & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN PATERSON, N. J.—FORTY acres of rich land, one mile from the City, on the Plank-road, in plats to suit purchasers; location as desirable as any within 15 miles of the City of New-York. Terms easy. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 4 Day-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE at Salterville, 25 minutes from New-York, via New-Jersey Central Railroad; house contains 7 rooms, basement and cellar; lot 50x160; two minutes from depot. Price $4,800. Apply to J. G. HARRISON, basement of No. 81 Cortlandt-st., or WM. FOSTER, Salterville, N. J.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—A FINE GOTHIC cottage, garden and stable in Metuchin, five minutes' walk from depot; buildings nearly new and in perfect order; fine location, good society and perfectly healthy. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice, new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to HORMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHINA WORKS, CONTAINING six lots, buildings, two kilns, moulds, saggars, and everything necessary to carry on an extensive and profitable business. Apply to THOS. HUTCHINSON, No. 52 Kent-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

WEAVER & MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., have for sale a new house of nine rooms; stable, well, cistern; one acre well fenced, stocked with fruit and shade trees, all in perfect order; near churches, schools, stores; 10 minutes from depot; $8,000.

A CHEAP FARM OF 100 ACRES—HIGHLY cultivated and productive, 38 miles on Long Island, with large new two-story house, barn, crib, granary, wagon-house, &c.; fine fruit orchard and pure water. Price $5,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

$6,000.—FARM OF 66 ACRES—TWO large orchards of grafted fruit and a great variety of the smaller fruits, pleasantly located, 24 miles in Jersey, near station buildings; worth $4,000. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, on Herkimer, between Clove Road and Nostrand-av., Bedford, L. I.; price $11,000—$8,000 on mortgage. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

A VERY NEAT COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale, within one hour of the City; good buildings, fruit, &c.; price, $5,000.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 30TH-ST., A SMALL PRIvate house, with a large lot of ground; the house is brick, trimmed with brown stone; is in good order. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

$10,000.—FOR A THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone house, finely located; modern improvements; immediate possession.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of

W. PINKNEY, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM New-York, a country residence; fine water view; eleven trains a day each way.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM on line Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a neat cottage at Irvington on the Hudson. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 35 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a beautiful country residence and 50 acres land; one hour New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER.

FOR SALE—WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING loan, several choice lots on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply to A. BLAKE, No. 1 State-st., New-York, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON 114TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., and three lots on 3d-av., corner of 93d-st. Apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 200 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 129TH-ST.—FOR SALE.—A three-story stone house, handsomely decorated; every modern improvement. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF DESIRably located Central Park lots at a bargain.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot.

THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by day's work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.

THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry-bed, &c.

THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for. A small house, well located, in New-York or Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment, or a corner lot worth about $8,000.

THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one o the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. C. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner of Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Parties desiring to purchase a large, first quality bituminous coal property, can address or apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 927 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE—A neat cottage house, suitable for a family of ten persons; has all the improvements; a large garden, with all kinds of vegetables growing; a grape-arbor 300 feet long; all kinds of choice fruit trees; plenty of shade and ornamental trees; stables, coach-house, barn, ice-house, bath-house, good bathing and fishing; situated 30 minutes from New-York by cars; to be sold on easy terms; possession immediately. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE A SILVER-plating business, with everything complete for immediate use; for a large dealer it would save them what they would have to pay for it in one month by doing their own plating; all information given that would be required; the price will be made satisfactory, as it must be sold; also, a medium-sized safe. Address A. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE IN LEWELLYN Park, with immediate possession, a country seat, consisting of cottage house, containing 13 rooms; stable, having carriage and coachman's rooms; ten acres of land, divided into vegetable and flower garden and lawn; the garden is well planted, and the whole place in good condition. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE IN PART.—The owner of two country places on the Hudson River, will sell either at a great bargain; one hour and three hours from the City; 35 and 80 acres, with modern and valuable improvements, suited to any gentleman's taste. Address or apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON THE Sound, the place known as the Fort Hill Farm; 44 acres of land, good house and buildings; fine water front; splendid bathing, fishing, &c.; within a few steps of the steamboat landing. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET,
AT MENDHAM, N. J.,
Eight miles from Morristown, N. J.,
FURNISHED HOUSE, 40x50.

An acre of ground, in garden, well planted, will be let for the Summer, at low price.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—FURNISHED house to rent—The subscriber will rent for the coming Summer, giving possession June 1, the beautiful residence opposite the homestead of the late Gov. Geo. N. Briggs, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The house is modern and convenient, and thoroughly and elegantly furnished, and one of the most desirable Summer residences in Berkshire. Address HENRY NOBLE, Pittsfield, Mass.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, A first-class country seat, furnished; river views unsurpassed; hot and cold water throughout and furnace, large kitchen and laundry; first floor finished in black walnut; the place is beautifully laid out; fine grove, stables, hennery, coachman's apartments, billiard room and fine table; rent reasonable; also, adjoining the same property a very pretty cottage, with about an acre, furnished. Apply on premises to JOHN W. JONES.

TO LET AT SING SING—TWO MINUTES' walk from steamboat landing or Hudson River Railroad Depot, a new and beautiful house, containing 13 rooms, and more than one acre of garden attached to house; good well of water, and a small stream near the house; location very desirable—Maurice-av., near Broadway. Rent $650 per year. Inquire of ABRAM JONES, Sing Sing; or R. S. ORSON, No. 459 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 34x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply to J. & H. DE MOTT, at Englewood, or on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A FARM cottage in good order containing 8 rooms, with one acre of land, barn, carriage-house, &c.; fruits of all varities; a healthy location, situated ½ mile from depot on the Northern Railroad; 27 miles from New-York. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—HANDsomely and completely furnished, large garden, fruit, stable, &c.; situated on the Palisades, New-Jersey; fine view of New-York and the Hudson; three-quarters of an hour from City Hall, New-York. Inquire at No. 260 4th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, corner of turnpike-road and Cebra-av.; house 20 rooms; outbuildings complete; 10 acres lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. KEUTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED; Possession immediately; $40 a month; in Bergen-st., third door from Classon-av.; cars from Hamilton Ferry pass the door; cars from Fulton, Wall-st. and South Ferry within three blocks; large yard front and back.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., FOR THE Summer, a new modern-built house, furnished, containing 14 rooms; five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire at the depot, Greenwich, or D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NORWALK, CONN.—A FINE residence, furnished; extensive grounds, well shaded; stabling for three horses; large gardens; water and gas in the house. Address Mrs. L. A. SMITH, Hillside, Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—THE PARsonage of the Courtlandtown Dutch Church, located on the Old Albany Post-road, within three minutes' walk from East Haverstraw Depot, Hudson River Railroad; rent, $400. Apply to ALFRED REYNOLDS, Peekskill.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, at Flushing, Long Island, a pleasant cottage, with 10 rooms, two acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BANKING-ROOMS TO LET.—THE LARGE and commodious rooms just vacated by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., are offered to let. Inquire at the Bank, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, No. 147 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., with gas-fixtures, &c., and immediate possession. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—FURNISHED—THE largest part of a three-story brown-stone house, on 84th-st., with a small family.

E. H. MARTINE, No. 1,272 Broadway.

TO LEASE—10 YEARS—THREE BRICK STAbles and lots, on 27th-st., 125 feet East 3d-av.

E. H. MARTINE, No. 1,272 Broadway.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, with water and gas, in a private house, No. 44 4th-av., opposite Bible House.

A FURNISHED OFFICE, ALSO A SPACIOUS hall or salesroom on second floor, also light front rooms to let at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country place, containing nine rooms, garden and fruit. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS—Rent moderate; fine location; would rent for four or ten months. Apply to J. W. P., No. 1 Moore-st., Room No. 7.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, on Canal-st., near Broadway, one to twenty horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

DESK ROOM TO LET, WITH USE OF desk; location Broadway, near Wall-st.; ground floor; rent $10 a month. Address Box 6,096 Post-office.

MANCHESTER, MASS.—HOUSE TO LET—For the season, furnished; $150 per month to Oct. 1. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A FEW DESIRABLE COTtages to let for the season. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR the Summer. Apply to DAVID REED, Real Estate Agent, Sing Sing, New-York.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—Furniture new, house first-class, at No. 5 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., third door from Broadway.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET—FOR a genteel business, at No. 5 Brevoort-place, three doors from Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Madison-av. and 66th-st.; also a two-story house adjoining. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the very large and elegant brown-stone mansion, No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on premises, before 11 o'clock.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED—AT BEVERLY, Mass., cottage for the season; $150 per month. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THIRTEEN LOTS AND BULKhead at 11th-st. and Hudson River, in whole or part. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas and use of bath, for single gentlemen, at No. 193 Bleecker-st. References required and given.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITHin an hour or two of the City, on the Hudson River, west side preferred, at a moderate figure. Nice house and outbuildings, with a few acres of good land, plenty of fruit, vines, &c. Must be sightly with unobstructed view of the river or water front. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, Box No. 36 Post-office Jersey City.

WANTED—A SMALL, CONVENIENT HOUSE in a good neighborhood, west of 6th-av., if possible, and not higher than 30th-st. Address Q., Box No. 551 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Walcott, Jr., C. Walcott, J. G. Burnett, W. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CONTRABANDIST, YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, and SIMON'S MISHAPS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE and RAKE'S PROGRESS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE INVISIBLE PRINCE and LORD DARNLEY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES DOMESTIQUES and LA FEMME DOIT SUIVRE SON MARI.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

PARK THEATRE.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *City of London* at this port, and the *Nova Scotian* at Father Point, bring two days' later news from Europe. The German war question remains unchanged, and there is nothing new with regard to the proposed conference. There had been several additional failures in England, and the financial prospects were said to be very gloomy.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Postmaster-General, in response to a resolution adopted some months since, giving information as to the cost, practicability, &c., of establishing a national telegraphing system in connection with the Post-office Department. The reconstruction resolution was then taken up, the pending question being section 4. Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate in opposition to the Amendment. The section was adopted. Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a substitute for the second section, but a vote was not had, when the Senate went into executive session.

In the House Mr. WRIGHT introduced a joint resolution, relative to a fresh water basin for ironclads at Tappan Bay, on the Hudson River; which was read twice and referred. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Lincoln; which was read twice and referred. Mr. PRICE introduced a bill regulating the tenure of certain offices; which was read twice and referred. It provides that all civil officers who hold their offices by appointment from the President, or any of the heads of departments, shall hold their offices for four years, and shall not be subject to removal, except for malfeasance; and in all cases where the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to appoint, the same advice and consent shall be necessary before any removal shall be effected. The preamble and resolution offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, on Monday last, came up next in order. It calls on the President for information in regard to the reported participation, on the part of certain military and civil employes of the Government, in rendering public honors to the rebel dead. The resolution was adopted without a division. Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio, offered a resolution to secure to the Fenian organization the rights of belligerents. The House refused to second the previous question. The Reconstruction Bill was next taken up and supported by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. Mr. SCHENCK's bill to readjust the system of payment in the army was considered. A vote on the bill is expected to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fenian news continues to come in from various points of the Canadian line, but has little of interest. Any item of seeming importance is pretty sure to turn out a canard. The last accounts state that in the late military engagement only one English officer was killed and four volunteer privates on the Canadian side. Gen. BARRY had received no instructions from Washington in regard to the disposition of the prisoners on board the steamer *Michigan*, and no demand for their surrender on the part of the Canadian authorities had been made. Gen. MEADE had gone to Ogdensburgh, as the Fenians were collecting in that vicinity. A large force of United States troops had arrived. An impression prevailed that the Fenians intended to strike the Beauharnois Canal, on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

The Rhode Island Legislature has elected CHARLES S. BRADLEY Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, THOMAS DURFEE Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, JAMES C. COLLINS State Auditor, WILLIAM W. BLODGETT Bank Commissioner, and WALTER B. CHAPIN Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade. Gov. BURNSIDE has appointed, as his aids, R. H. I. GODDARD, DUNCAN A. PELL, WILLIAM AMES, CHARLES J. MASON, CHARLES A. MERRIMAN and JOHN S. ENGS—all of them men who served under him in the war.

Since Mr. CHARLES A. DANA left the Chicago *Republican*, the proprietors of that journal have received so many applications for the post of editor, that they have published the following notice in that paper: "All persons applying for the position of editor of the *Republican* will be required to subscribe for the daily for one year; price $10 in advance. By the adoption of this rule we expect to give our paper the largest circulation of any journal in the West."

Several huge cotton mills are being built in the villages on the Blackstone River below Woonsocket. One at Manville will be five stories high, and 496 feet long, and contain 40,000 spindles. The Lonsdale Company are erecting one at Ashton to operate 30,000 spindles in the production of the finest class of goods. Brick is the only material used in the construction of the mills, and also of the dwelling-houses of the operatives.

The New-Orleans *Times* of May 27, says: "Major-Gen. GRANGER has just arrived in this city from Washington, with instructions to report on the condition of the country—industrial, agricultural and political. Thus far during his mission, he has been favorably impressed with what he has seen, and is satisfied that the work of reorganization will eventually be brought to a successful issue."

On Sunday the Metropolitan Police on Staten Island arrested seven liquor dealers who were selling in violation of the Excise Law. The prisoners on being taken before the Richmond County Justices of the Peace, were discharged on the ground that as they had taken out no licenses from the Board of Excise, they had not committed an offence against that section of the law under which the complaints against them were lodged.

It is reported that for several weeks past the impaired health of Senator SUMNER has excited the anxiety of his friends, who have urged him to leave the scene of his labors for the sake of relaxation and rest. He suffers at times from severe cerebral and nervous disorder, preventing sleep without the aid of powerful narcotics.

The British Minister has just informed the State Department that the Canadian Government has made arrangements to issue licences to American fishermen at the rate of fifty cents a ton of measurement of the vessels used, the privilege conferring on the holders all the rights enjoyed under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The New-England Methodist Convention will commence its sessions at Boston to-day and close them Thursday evening with a grand festival and collation in Music Hall. Gov. DILLINGHAM, of Vermont, will preside, and Bishop SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address.

Rev. GEORGE D. CUMMINGS, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church in Chicago, has been elected by the Episcopal Convention of Kentucky as Bishop of that Diocese. He is at present absent in Europe.

ANTON PROBST, the murderer of the Deering family at Philadelphia, will be executed in that city on Friday of the present week. It is said that no special change is noted in his demeanor.

LOCAL NEWS.

A large meeting of the owners of property on the west side of the City was held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, under the auspices of the West Side Association for the purpose of discussing the subject of "Frauds in Opening Streets." Mr. WHITBECK, President of the Association, unraveled a story of fraud upon the property owners which struck the oldest as well as the youngest citizens present with horror. Addresses were also made by Messrs. JOHN W. DIMOCK, Ex-Alderman RICHARD MOTT, and other gentlemen. The subject is highly interesting and its discussion was calculated to teach property-holders that they have duties to perform to themselves which they have allowed to go unattended to for a long time.

Five hundred and thirty delinquent jurors were fined yesterday $25 each, for non-attendance. If that sum is collected it will benefit the City, or some institution, or somebody, to the extent of $13,250. Some of the Judges have announced their intention to impose $25 every day on each juror who, having been personally served, fails to answer when called at the opening of the Court. The calendars are all heavily laden. There never was, probably, so much important litigation pending in this City as there is at the present moment, and yet five of the prominent trial terms were compelled to adjourn yesterday simply because a full panel of jurors could not be obtained.

The jury in the case of LAMB and others *vs.* The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company—full particulars of which have appeared in the TIMES—came into Court yesterday morning with a sealed verdict, awarding to the plaintiffs $81,618 07. Judge CARDOZO, on motion of the plaintiffs' counsel granted an allowance by way of counsel fee, of $2,000. An appeal will be immediately taken to a higher Court on what are considered to be important questions of law. The suit has grown out of the circumstance of the fire which, on the night of Sunday, July 11, 1864, broke out on the steamboat *John Potter*, of the Amboy line, and extended to Pier No. 1 North River. Property to a large amount was destroyed. There are several other suits pending against the Company.

A motion was made yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the matter of PATRICK PERRY *vs.* a well-known member of the New-York Bar, to have the name of the latter struck from the rolls, and that he be forever hereafter precluded from practicing law in any of the Courts of this State. The charge against him is malfeasance in office. The Court made an order of reference to JOHN C. DIMMICK, Esq., to take testimony and report the facts.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT charged the Grand Jury on the usual points of law. He sentenced CHARLES POWERS to the State Prison for five years, and WILLIAM JONES *alias* "Boots and Shoes," to the same destination for four years. THOMAS CORCORAN pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and PETER CAMPBELL pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny; both were remanded for sentence.

The graduates of the Law Department of Columbia College, who desire admission to the Bar, are requested to meet in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of signing the roll, and taking the oath required by the Constitution. There are reported between thirty and thirty-five of the class, to be made attorneys and counselors.

Dr. OTTO CLAUS, who was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, last month, is understood to be at large already. It appears that Ex-Judge STUART, his counsel, had him brought before the Supreme Court, Special Term, and released on bail, upon an appeal for a review of his trial.

The "Christy will case" was called on yesterday in the Supreme Court—Circuit—before Justice MULLEN, but on motion of the defendants' counsel the trial was postponed to the first Monday of October next. The ground on which the motion was made is the absence of one of the subscribing witnesses to the will.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was offered appointing a Committee to inquire and report on the advisability of erecting a free public library. It was referred. Reports in favor of extending Worth-street to Chatham-square, and of removing the rail tracks from Franklin-street, near Centre, were laid over.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution relative to offering a portion of the City Hall Park for the erection of a Post-office therein.

About twenty thousand Germans assembled in Union Square yesterday afternoon, to protest against the conduct of the Board of Excise in closing the lager-beer shops on Sundays. They were addressed from three different stands, and much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings.

Capt. JOHN B. WELLS and JOHN DARCY, mate on board the ship *Thornton*, were taken before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, charged with cruel and unusual punishment by WILLIAM BEILEY, a seaman, who had been kept in irons for seventy days.

Five new cases of cholera and ten deaths are reported by Deputy Health Officer BISSELL as having occurred among the pest-ships in the Lower Bay on the 3d inst.

The case of MAX WINTEREUX, charged with false pretences on CLAFLIN & Co., was before Judge INGRAHAM in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and was adjourned to Thursday.

The General Term of the Common Pleas adjourned yesterday to the third Monday of June inst.

Gold advanced to 143½ yesterday on late foreign financial news. The Stock market was strong. Money easy.

Produce and merchandise were in rather more demand yesterday. Flour and grain were held more firmly. Cotton, tallow and hemp were heavy. Pork was irregular. Lard a trifle scarce.

Transactions at the cattle market are active. The prices for beef were firm, yesterday, at the high figures of last week. The supply of beef cattle, on Monday, was unusually small, with no prospect of a large addition of fresh cattle. For this reason drovers and cattle brokers controlled the market, setting their prices high, and maintaining their ground with firmness. The quality of the cattle offered for sale is fair, and about equal to a common average, though not quite equal to the supply of last week, so far as fat beef is concerned. The best were selling yesterday at 17c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight, and the "tail lots" as low as 15c. ℔ lb. The market for milch cows and veal calves remains unchanged from last week's figures. Only a limited supply of milch cows have arrived, for which prices are easy. Calves are offered freely at moderate rates, except for the very best, which are held at firm prices, with quick sales. Sheep are dull, with moderate arrivals thus far and slow sales, with prices more in favor of the purchasers than the sellers. Transactions at the hog market are moderate, arrivals fully equal to the demand, and prices more easy than last week. The best swine were selling yesterday at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The European Crisis—Proposed Congress.

There is so manifest a plausibility about negotiation as a means of reconciling antagonisms and removing difficulties, that first impressions are almost always in its favor. What more commendable than an effort to avert war? And what more likely to avert war than a conference of Powers involved in trouble, with Powers having a common interest in the preservation of peace? To object—it may seem—is to confess oneself wrong, either in the cause of quarrel, or in relation to terms proposed for its adjustment. Hence, now-a-days, trouble among nations, tending to hostilities, is almost invariably accompanied with propositions to refer the points at issue to a Congress of great Powers—the lesser Powers having no pretensions which the others are bound to respect, being therefore denied participation in deliberations which may affect their own national existence. The present crisis in Europe is not to be an exception to the rule. Prussia, Austria and Italy are on the verge of conflict; they have fomented the causes of irritation until any other arbitrament than that of the sword appears all but impossible; they have severally asserted claims from which they cannot easily recede, and have prepared on a colossal scale for their enforcement; and now, when the world waits anxiously for the sound of the first blow, the mysterious man of destiny steps forward with a scheme for an European Congress, to which the whole complication shall be referred. Rumor adds that England and Russia are not indisposed to accept the suggestion, and to assist in its application.

But *cui bono?* What good results from Congresses in general, and what good may be expected to result from this Congress in particular? There was a conference in London when Prussia and Austria were conspiring to despoil Denmark of the Duchies, which now again come up as a ground of difference; but it ended in nothing. England's negotiations only deceived Denmark, and the allied armies completed the work as though no palaver had been held. It will be the same with the Congress proposed by LOUIS NAPOLEON, unless the idea of Russia be accepted, and the majority of the Powers represented undertake to enforce their decision, whatever it be. For Prussia, Austria and Italy have all gone too far to recede without loss of *prestige*, and the probability of home dissatisfaction, unless some plan be hit upon by which each may gain something to satisfy its pride. And in a game of partition somebody must be dissatisfied. Austria and Prussia cannot agree concerning the Duchies, or these preparations for conflict had not been heard of. Italy is intent upon securing Venetia, or this massing of volunteers, under the leadership of GARIBALDI, would be folly too stupendous for a country already almost bankrupt; and Austria will not give up Venetia save on receipt of a solid consideration in some other quarter. What, then, is the probability of a satisfactory settlement, as the consequence of the deliberations of a Congress in Paris? Assign the Duchies to Prussia, and what shall be the equivalent accorded to Austria? Let Austria retain Venetia, and how shall the longing for Italian unity be satisfied? Or say that the Venetians shall shake off their unwilling allegiance to the House of Hapsburg, and join their fortunes to those of Italy, and in what manner may Austria be compensated, except by the appropriation of territory not now in dispute? Look at the problem in any conceivable light, and what chance is there of its amicable solution? Nay, what likelihood is there that the three Powers now preparing for war will in good faith be parties to a conference whose decision cannot possibly be agreeable to all of them? Or, if by a stretch of the diplomatic conscience, all three be satisfied, must it not be by aggrandizing Austria at the expense of Turkey, in which case Russia will not be delighted, or by an arbitary appropriation elsewhere? And what would such a settlement amount to, beyond a transfer of the causes of difference, and perhaps a change in the relative positions of the Powers now involved? Such a result would merely be a piece of diplomatic legerdemain; it might gain time—it might affect the appearance of the continental chess-board—but the ultimate issue would still be war.

It is not easy to reconcile the suggestion emanating from the Tuileries with the course thus far pursued by its author. If his aim really is to prevent war, the wonder is that he has delayed his effort until war has come to be considered inevitable. The grounds of quarrel were as well understood three months ago as they are at this moment, and the reasons for the holding of a Congress were every whit as cogent. Why was the proposition withheld till now? A word would then have restrained Italy, but that word was not spoken. And an overture for peace as between Prussia and Austria would have stood a better chance of being listened to than it can now, with both Powers committed and prepared for war. The suspicion arises, then, that the proposed Congress is but a pretext for bringing the great Powers of Europe together, and that, once assembled, the policy dimly shadowed forth at Auxere will be more fully promulgated. A revision of territorial boundaries for the accommodation of Prussia, Austria, and Italy would be a colorable excuse for revising the map of Europe in the interest of France. The reason would be as evident in one case as in the other; the equity would be the same; while under the semblance of serving the German Powers and pacifying Italy, the great object upon which the heart of NAPOLEON is fixed—the overthrow of treaties which humiliate France and weaken his dynasty—would be substantially advanced.

A Real Attempt at Irish Reform.

While the impossible schemes of the Fenians are being made the subject of ridicule and contempt by all save those engaged in them, a real measure of relief for Ireland is being debated in the English Parliament. We have before alluded to the unsatisfactory tenure by which the tenants of the great Irish landowners are crippled, and which is sufficient to prevent a fair development of the resources of the country in a very large number of cases. It is impossible for a small holder, who is liable to be dispossessed of his farm at the end of any twelve months, to invest money in improvements of which he must make a present to his landlord on being removed from his tenancy.

A bill now before Parliament proposes to remedy this state of things, and provides that in case improvements are made, and the owner wishes to resume possession, the tenant may lay claim to compensation for his outlay, whether for building or draining.

The bill was opposed by Lord NAAS, Mr. LOWE and others, upon the ground that it interfered with the rights of property. As the law now stands the tenant has a claim for compensation for improvements, but this is rendered nugatory by the owner's consent being necessary to their being made—a consent not granted in the majority of instances. The new bill renders this consent unnecessary, only stipulating that the improvements are *bona-fide* and have really increased the value of the land.

This feature of the bill was described by its opponents as subverting all ideas of the relations of landlord and tenant, and giving to the latter a mischievous power over the former. The reply of Mr. MILL was complete and convincing. He considered the bill as conferring a greater boon upon the Irish people than had been conceded by any previous Government. One point of the speech was a very striking one. Mr. MILL repudiated the idea of cultivation by farmers and hired laborers, and strongly asserted that the real elevation of the masses consisted in taking the best of the tenant peasantry and raising them to the condition of comfortable farmers, and which this bill would do. At present, the mass of the tenantry feel little confidence in their landlords. They save money, and many of them own comparatively large sums. But these go into banks or are thrust into hiding places, instead of being expended to the best advantage, in the bettering of the land or the erection of farm-buildings. This is an evil of great extent, and could be remedied by the measure under debate. Mr. MILL rested the claim of those whose advocate he was not only upon politico-economical, but also upon broad moral principles, and here there can be no question raised by a just inquirer. The great question with those who, like Mr. MILL, seek to ameliorate the condition of the Irish rural population, is however, of how to break down the theory that legislation for Ireland needs to be essentially different from that for England. This question is being more studied with every succeeding year, and in its faithful solution lies the true hope of the country. The political agitations, which have each only ended in a more perfect system of surveillance than before its culmination, have been wild and visionary, compared with schemes of so arranging the basis of property as that the rewards of labor can be secured. The tenant relations of the people have been, perhaps, the greatest obstacle to the welfare of the Irish peasantry; and now that the subject is in fair process of discussion, a reasonable hope of progress may be indulged in.

Let there follow this reform a measure doing away with the outrageous impositions of the Irish Protestant establishment, and the *good* people of Ireland will cultivate contentment *there* as they win wealth and honors *here*.

The Liberation of Ireland by Way of British America—Public Opinion Among Us.

There does not appear to be much change in the warlike situation on the frontier during the last twenty-four hours. Col. O'NEILL, of Andersonville, and his men, are still, we believe, under guard of the United States steamer *Michigan*, in the Niagara River, above the Falls, and the remainder of the Fenian army are stationed at various indefinite points south of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. The Police Captains of the different precincts of New-York report an unprecedented emigration of a certain class from their different rounds; and if the stock of horses on this side of the line is not largely increased within the next forty-eight hours, there must have been a vigilant staff of constables, besides militia-men, on both sides of the frontier, at and below Buffalo and Ogdensburgh, or otherwise there must have been a sad collapse in the military programme of the Fenian party of action.

It is worth while showing, in brief, what the leading journals here think of this expedition. Gen. GRANT, in an order which we published on Sunday, characterized the O'Neill army as a *mob*; and after reading this order the editor of the *Herald* appears to have come to the conclusion that "Head Centre STEPHENS should now lay aside the character of the Great Mogul and take a calm and common-sense view of the situation." Says our facetious cotemporary, "England's difficulty will be Ireland's opportunity. * * * That difficulty *will* come, and then if the Irish are united, in whatever part of the globe they may be, they may strike an effective blow—*and return to the absolute possession of their green Island, as the united Jews will return some day and build the waste places of Zion!*" This is consoling as well as affecting; but our cotemporary says nothing about what should befal *us* here if the O'Neill and Sweeney men should desert us in a body to fill these "waste places of Zion." How should we fill *their* places here—supposing the whole tide of emigration to take an Eastward turn?

The *Evening Post* thus pointedly and eschewing ridicule, puts the case:

"As between the Irish and the English, probably few Americans have a preference; if the two people should fight for ten years we should deplore the bloodshed, but we should hardly lift a finger to help either. But when these Fenians, by their conduct within our borders, make it necessary for us to call out troops, to move regiments hither and thither, and to call the militia from their peaceable employments to arms, at great inconvenience and loss to the members of these militia regiments, and at heavy cost to the State, our people who have to pay for all this, will ask why they should have their taxes increased, their burdens made heavier, for the folly of a few men who will not even obey the chosen chief of their 'conspiracy,' or whatever it is; and who, if the Fenian organization was to-day acknowledged one of the Powers of the earth, would yet be nothing more than land pirates. For it is not to be forgotten that ROBERTS and SWEENEY, though they use the Fenian name, have no authority from the Fenian chief. They might as well call themselves Americans, or Mexicans, or Chilians."

And thus the *Commercial Advertiser*:

"We have in our hands a few hundred prisoners, better content to be where they are than in British prisons, and lucky it is for them that they were captured by a friendly Power, and not by a belligerent. To our laws they are amenable, and we trust the offended dignity of the land will be appeased, and that in the general docketing of the cases, the complicity of the Generals and Colonels and Cabinet Ministers of the 'Irish Republic,' who have spent the last three days at hotels, and on the rail, or in mysterious closetings with equally mysterious associates, will not be forgotten. It would be a pity to try a few dupes and let the leaders strut in plumage paid for by the hard earnings of confiding followers."

The editor of the *World* made a serious and not unsuccessful effort to get off an opinion in the leading column of his journal; but his deputy had the whip hand and took care to see that the editor's view of the question should not pass without proper criticism. The editor of the *World* said yesterday:

"*The Fenian invasion of Canada has come to a speedy and inglorious end.* After a spirited and gallant fight on Saturday, in which the Fenians did no discredit to the Irish reputation for uncalculating courage, they retreated to the Niagara River before nightfall; *made themselves drunk by liquor taken on empty stomachs in the early part of the night; lost their resolution before morning;* attempted to recross to the American side; were captured in the attempt by the United States authorities, in whose custody they remain. The first act of this drama—*conceived in folly—ends in a fiasco, to be followed probably by a tragedy.*"

The deputy editor, disgusted with this, and assuming that he had read these insulting observations regarding the army of O'NEILL in the TIMES, proceeds in another column of the *World* to remark that:

"The mass of the Irish population have all along been terribly in earnest, and the Sweeney-Roberts people, as it now appears, have acted in entire good faith with their countrymen."

We do not pretend exactly to see how the Sweeney-Roberts people "have acted in entire good faith" with their countrymen, in conceiving "acts of folly to be followed probably by a tragedy." But that is a matter not between the TIMES and the *World*, but between the editors of the last-named journal themselves.

The *Express* finds courage, in presence of the belligerent aspect on the frontier, to say, that:

"These Fenians, however, are doubtless guilty of a violation of our own neutrality laws, and subject to the penalties these laws impose. They have, by their invasion of Canada over our border, and their organization on this side, with arms in their hands, essentially violated our laws, as well as the laws of nations."

The *Tribune* alone smells blood, and is thus moved to sympathy and condolence!

"The leaders of the Fenian movement in America have at last succeeded in creating an excitement, and their enterprise again commands the attention of the public. It is sad to think that this movement should at last have led to manslaughter. The sight of blood appeals so strongly to that bodily yearning for battle which is said to belong peculiarly to men of the Celtic race, that with proper discipline and organization the Fenians might have made an annoying, and, perhaps, successful invasion of Canada. The moment that one man fell on the Canada line, the heart of every Irishman yearned to go to his side to share his fate or avenge his memory."

This is altogether so affecting that we have no heart to pursue the subject any further. Our readers will please follow for themselves the gradations of sentiment in these quotations; from "the waste places of Zion," so touchingly pictured by the *Herald*, to the "*yearning for battle*" which has so suddenly seized upon the peace-making editor of the *Tribune*. The vein of sentiment is slightly interrupted in the intermediate extracts; but for that we do not hold ourselves responsible at all.

Amusements.

It is always pleasant to record the successes of our neighbors. Three successes were made last evening at three of our best houses of amusement. At Niblo's the RAVELS—*the* RAVELS, strong in brotherhood and in the knowledge of what can be done among themselves—appeared to an overflowing audience. At the Winter Garden Mr. BROUGHAM made his *rentree* in "Playing with Fire." He was, of course successful. At the Olympic a dramatic version of "Our Mutual Friend" was offered. It was accepted, too, with a warmth which will, we think, improve on repetition. In its present form it is rather long. So long and so late that detailed consideration of its merits is out of the question. A piece which ends at midnight offers no facilities to the critic. The general impression was that the situations were well arranged, and that the *Silas Wegg* business was rather too much extended. A well-arranged situation in a piece of this sort means success. There are several of these in "Our Mutual Friend," and we predict for the piece a success. For the instant we have nothing more to say.

CALIFORNIA.

The Markets and Crops—Mining Stocks—Late Advices from China—A Slight Earthquake in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 29.

The steamer *Montana*, from the Columbia River, brings $6,500 in treasure.

Our markets are generally dull. Sales of Grant's Candles at 23c., and 1,800 boxes Macy's Adamantine at 22½c. Nearly 300,000 lbs. of American shipping grade wool have been sold at from 18c. to 22c. Choice Dry Hides sell freely at 13½c.

The bark *Lizzie*, from Manilla, brings 11,000 bags of sugar, and the ship *Olivia*, from Hong Kong, brings 7,400 bags of rice.

The British bark *Palmerston* was abandoned at sea, 250 miles from Hong Kong, Feb. 27. The Captain and crew were rescued.

Although the late rains have inflicted damage on the early-sown wheat, it is generally conceded that the grain sown late has been much benefited, and that the general yield of wheat will exceed that of any former year.

There is a slight improvement in mining shares. Ophir, $392; Yellow Jacket, $675; Choliar Potosi, $315; Gould & Currie, $730.

Legal Tenders, 73½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 30.

The steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. CAVERLY, sailed to-day for Panama, carrying $1,328,600 in treasure, of which $892,300 for New-York.

The San Francisco Board of Trade for the Protection of Trade and the Promotion of Commercial Interests, has filed articles of incorporation in a capital stock of $100,000.

A decree was promulgated at Manilla, March 6, which exempts from tonnage dues all vessels arriving and departing in ballast.

There is little interest in mining shares. Ophir, $380; Imperial, $124; Savage, $900; Yellow Jacket, $640; Belcher, $223; Chollar Potosi, $308.

Legal tenders, 73.

Hong Kong dates of April 1 report flour advanced to $9 and $10 per bbl., and holders unwilling to sell at quotations. Vessels were wanted at Hong Kong and Manilla for San Francisco. New white sugars were coming forward with considerable of last year's brown, which has been kept back for higher prices.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco at 3:35 A. M. to-day. No damage was done.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Government Steamers—Inspection of the Freedmen's Affairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 2.

The naval receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*, in tow of the supply-ship *Newbern*, arrived this forenoon. The former vessel anchored in the stream, where she will remain until Monday next, when she goes to Gosport Navy-yard to relieve the *Constellation*. The *Newbern* sailed directly for New-York.

The double-ender naval steamer *Winnepec*, which for several weeks past has been undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard, sailed to-day.

The frigate *Savannah*, which likewise has been undergoing repairs, left to-day in tow of a Government steamer.

The tug *L. G. Cannon*, which yesterday ran on the wreck of the *Merrimac*, has been gotten off with only slight damage.

Gen. F. E. SEWALL and Lieut.-Col. GARRICK MALLORY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, have completed an inspection of this district. They expressed general satisfaction at the management of affairs under the administration of Gen. ARMSTRONG, who has charge of the district. These gentlemen have been on an inspecting tour through this State for the last three months. Though many abuses exist, they consider the Bureau's continuance indispensable to secure the full enjoyment of the privileges to which they are entitled. The report bids fair to differ materially from that of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, regarding the working of the Bureau in this State.

Capt. AINSWORTH, of the quarantine steamer *City of Albany*, reports having passed the Capes this afternoon the steamer *Herschel*, from New-York, bound to Baltimore.

The Wisconsin River Bridge.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 4.

The bridge at Kilbourn City has been rebuilt, and trains passed over to-day on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Monday, June 4.

The first hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Friends of Jefferson Davis Sanguine that He will be Paroled.

The Circuit Court at Richmond Not Yet in Session.

The British Minister's Proposal on the Fishery Question.

A Special License to be Granted to American Fishermen.

A Communication to the House on the Postal Telegraph System.

The President and Secretary Seward to Participate in the Douglas Monument Ceremonies.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Your correspondent at Richmond telegraphs to-night that there was no session of the Circuit Court to-day, Judge UNDERWOOD having failed to arrive, nor did he send any word when he will be here. He is expected to-morrow. The partisans of JEFF. DAVIS are sanguine to-night that he is to be immediately released on parole or bail, his counsel here intending to press his claim to the latter, if not immediately tried. It is claimed that Judge UNDERWOOD had no right to adjourn the Circuit Court to this city, as he did prior to the passage of the late act, and a point is to be made of that. It is apparent that a legal fight is intended, and that the lawyers do not intend to observe the Government programme of their own volition.

THE FISHERIES—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER.

On the 31st ult., Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister, addressed a note to Mr. SEWARD, from which the following is an extract: "I have the honor to inform you that the Government of Canada have authorized R. PORTER, Esq., the magistrate commanding the Government vessel *La Canadianie*, employed in protecting the fisheries of Canada, to issue fishery licenses on the payment of the sum of fifty cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposed to be used in fishing. The license will remain in force during this season, and will confer upon the holders of them, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty. This measure is of a provisional nature."

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

There is but little prospect of a final vote on the reconstruction plan in the Senate before Thursday or Friday, as several elaborate speeches are known to have been prepared for delivery. Among those who propose to speak are Senators DAVIS, POLAND and DOOLITTLE.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill concerning the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon St. Croix River, and its tributaries, owned by American citizens. The same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, and having paid the same taxes as other American lumber on that river, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty.

The President has also approved the bill authorising and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board to examine a site at or near Portland, for a fresh water basin for the iron-clad vessels of the United States Navy, and to ascertain the advantages and cost of said site, and report to Congress during the present session.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT CEREMONIES—THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SEWARD TO BE PRESENT.

Mr. SEWARD to-day promised to attend the Douglas Monument ceremonies at Chicago, announced to take place on the 4th of July. The President also agreed positively to attend, provided Congress shall have adjourned in the meantime, or long enough before the time fixed to enable him to get to Chicago. The delegates, in view of this suggested contingency, proposed a postponement of the ceremony until after the adjournment of Congress. The President replied that if such arrangement were made he would attend. There is, therefore, no doubt that both Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD will participate in the contemplated ceremonies.

THE TEST OATH AT THE SOUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now sending notices to the officers in the South who have been unable or unwilling to take the test oath, that they will be required immediately to vacate their several offices. Mr. MCCULLOCH has determined to enforce the law to the letter, and trust to the action of Congress to remedy any evil that may result from the vacation of important revenue offices.

THE NEW-YORK DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the appointment of RODNEY J. MASON to be Deputy Collector at New-York, *vice* ALEXANDER MCLEOD.

THE WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The municipal election in this city to-day resulted in the election of RICHARD WALLACH. The question turned almost exclusively on the eight-hour system. EASBY, the competitor of WALLACH, had unequivocally come out in favor of the system. WALLACH was reticent, or refused to be committed.

THE ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY BUILDING.

A. B. MULLETT, Esq., formerly of Cincinnati, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, *vice* ISAIAH ROGERS, some time since resigned. Mr. MULLETT has for some years been acting as Assistant Architect, and now receives his appointment through test of his eminent fitness and ability to fill the position.

TREE-PLANTING ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The House Committee on Public Lands, under the lead of their Chairman, Hon. G. W. JULIAN, seems intent upon arriving at some tangible conclusion concerning tree-planting on the woodless Western Plains, which is attracting such widespread attention. They have asked for a report on this subject from the Agricultural Department; also, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as to the character of an Indian College in Kansas, which proposes to plant ten thousand acres of experimental forests within five years.

PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

The Postmaster-General to-day transmitted to the Senate a reply to a resolution of that body, relating to the establishing of a telegraph in connection with the postal system. He submits the replies to interrogatories made by himself from experts in telegraphy, containing much valuable information as to the cost of constructing and operating lines, &c. The mails, the Postmaster-General says, are now transported by rail 32,112 miles, to which will be added, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, say 2,000 miles, making in all 34,112 miles of railway service. Estimating two-thirds of this distance as covered by the principal mail routes within the meaning of the Senate resolution, the telegraph would be required for 22,941 miles, costing for the construction of a single-wire line at $150 per mile, $3,411,150. But as a three-wire line will not be above the average of the facilities required on the principal mail routes to accomplish any practical purpose in aid of the Post-office Department, it is safe to estimate the construction upon that basis rather than upon a single wire, which will increase the cost to $6,822,300. The cost of a six-wire line he estimates at $580 per mile, with thirty poles to the mile, and no allowance of extra expenses for running through cities, nor for submarine cables, the annual cost of maintaining lines, salaries, repairs, &c., included, he estimates at ten per cent. on the cost of construction, and the depreciation of all kinds at eight per cent. per annum. In conclusion he says:

I do not submit estimates of receipts, gross or net, which will depend so largely on the manner in which the system will be managed to secure or lose the public confidence, and be so much affected by the character and extent of the compensation of private organizations, that I would regard any estimate too uncertain to be relied upon. As the result of my investigation, and the result of the Senate, I am of the opinion that it will not be wise for the Government to inaugurate the proposed system of telegraph as a part of the postal service, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system.

Among the documents submitted by the Postmaster-General in response to the resolution of the Senate respecting the erection of Government telegraph lines, is the answer of the American, Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies, to his inquiries. This document is somewhat voluminous, yet one which cannot fail to attract attention, and will convey many facts not generally known, and of interest to all connected with telegraph enterprises. Among the points reached are:

First—The impracticability of predicating telegraph tariffs on the Post-office system of one charge to all places, and taking the minimum of present tariffs as the standard. This, it claims, would be making what are called "social messages" suffer for the commercial business, the former being chiefly local and representing the minimum tariff, and the latter distant. It also shows how impracticable it would be to sustain the lines under such a tariff unless with an enormous increase of business, which, if offered, could not be sent without the corresponding increase of wires, the increase of capital and the absorption of large sums of money without any certainty of advantage.

Second—The fallacy of the proposal to send sixty word messages at the present rate of postage, showing that the mere cost of delivering a message in New-York exceeds eight cents, and that under ordinary expenses of rent and operators, with the wires constantly occupied during twelve hours each day at the rate of two thousand words per hour, a six wire line between Washington and New-York would entail a net loss of over $300,000 per annum.

Third—The necessity for the size of the present tariffs, showing that they have not been increased beyond the general advance of the cost of labor and other values.

Fourth—The error of assuming that a corresponding increase of business from every reduction of the tariff, claiming that there is a limit to the exposure by telegraph of commercial and social correspondence, and that the mails must necessarily absorb nearly all communication not requiring immediate dispatch.

Fifth—The necessity for combinations of lines, not only to enable companies to economize their expenses and preserve the value of telegraph property, but for the purpose of sending communications, without unnecessary repetition, under a single management and responsibility, thus avoiding the chief causes of error.

Sixth—That these combinations are necessary as preparatory steps before the consummation of the great enterprises which look to the speedy encircling of the globe, and which, to be successful, must be under a single and harmonious control.

Seventh—That the consolidation of telegraph companies has been the result of mutual necessities, showing that the expenses of maintenance, usually regarded as small, are such as to render it next to impossible for two vigorous companies to contend for business and maintain to their properties any commercial value.

Eighth—That the average earnings of the large companies, popularly represented as enormous, have been very small, the united earnings not averaging over four per cent. for the past year.

Ninth—That the United States revenue tax has averaged over four cents on each message, independent of local and State assessments, which have, in some States, been equal to four cents more. The revenue tax on the net receipts of the American Telegraph Company for 1865 was twenty-three per cent. If the income tax on dividends and State taxes were added the total tax would be about one-third of the entire net receipts.

Tenth—That any attempt to found a system like that proposed, and sustain it upon its own revenues, must be unsuccessful. It is claimed that the proper functions of Government are in the protection of private enterprise, and that Government should neither compete with nor repress it so long as proof is attainable of the correctness of the basis on which the business is transacted.

Eleventh—That under our institutions a telegraph system controlled by the Government must be, in the nature of things, objectionable. Especially must it be so to the press, to all actively interested in the politics of the nation, and that the lines could not fail, sooner or later, to become mere Government vehicles for espionage and power.

Twelfth—Denies all the public statements made of the cost of constructing lines as visionary and untrue. It is shown that the expenditure for the mere cables laid in the Hudson River to connect New-York with Washington exceeds the whole amount of the public estimate made of the cost of an entire line between these cities.

Much collateral information is given, including the financial results of the past six years, and the difficulties and peculiarities of the business. It appears from this answer that there are over seventy telegraph offices in New-York City, with a force of three hundred and seventy-five persons; that there are now thirty wires between New-York and Washington, and that nearly one hundred wires leave the City of New-York. The American and Western Union Companies have about two thousand offices, with five thousand employes.

The names of thirty companies are given, with an aggregate capital of fifty millions of dollars, employing six thousand persons.

A description of the various telegraph instruments is added, with their capacity, qualities, and the extent to which they are or have been used.

The answer closes with a brief review of the business and its development, so rapid and extensive as to have necessarily left the work of organization more or less imperfect. Referring to the examination now going on by the Government, the answer closes as follows:

It may reveal much that has been the offspring of erroneous hope or personal ambitions, which more or less mar all great public enterprises. But it may also prove that the work of assimilation to all the phases of public necessity is steadily advancing, and that even the processes which now give offence, and seem like attempts to absorb the vitality of a great and wondrous system for purposes of mere power or extortion, are, in reality necessities for carrying to successful fruition the greatest achievement of our times.

The answer is signed by J. H. WADE, President of Western Union Telegraph Company; E. S. SANDFORD, President of American Telegraph Company; WILLIAM ORTON, President of United States Telegraph Company.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, June 4.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General in response to a resolution adopted some months ago, calling for information as to the cost, practicability, &c., of establishing a national system of telegraphing in connection with the Post-office Department. Referred to the special Committee on the subject of a national telegraph system.

THE NAVY.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to restore Lieutenant-Commander RICHARD M. LAW, of the United States Navy, to the active list, which was passed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

At 1 o'clock the reconstruction resolution was taken up.

The question was upon the adoption of the following amendment:

SECTION 4. The obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor and delivered a speech against the pending proposition. He commenced with a review of the proceedings by which the measure was agreed upon in the Senate, characterizing them as most extraordinary and unusual. He did not believe that the people would indorse any such caucus proceedings. They would demand to know why such a proposition was adopted and presented to them for ratification. He did not believe that the present was the proper time for amending the Constitution, eleven States being denied representation in Congress. The second section, he said, was unjust to the South and West. If it was proposed to change the basis of representation in the House why not change it in the Senate also. This was prohibited by the Constitution, but the power that made could unmake. It was manifestly unjust to the Northwest that the six New-England States had equal power in the Senate with the six great States of the West. The third section was penal and contrary to a course dictated by wisdom or by magnanimity to a fallen foe. The fourth and fifth sections were unnecessary, as the national debt would never be repudiated, and the rebel debt would never be paid. He characterized the whole measure, not as a necessity of the Government, but merely a part of a political programme.

At the close of Mr. HENDRICK's remarks the pending amendment was adopted.

Certain verbal amendments to the fifth section were then agreed to.

Mr. VAN WINKLE submitted an amendment as a new section,

"That every person mentioned or described in section three of this article, who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and against whom no prosecution for treason has been instituted within —— years, shall, at the expiration of that time, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be exempted from all pains penalties and liabilites for such participation in the rebellion."

Mr. DAVIS demanded the yeas and nays upon this amendment, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Riddle, Van Winkle, Willey—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—26.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered the following:

Strike out of section two of the proposed amendment the following:

"But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than twenty one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age in such State," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Excluding also two-fifths of such persons as have been discharged from involuntary servitude by any proclamation of the President of the United States or by amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the year 1861, and to whom the elective franchise may be denied."

This was disagreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following as a substitute for the second section:

After the census be taken in the year 1870, and each succeeding census, Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number in each State of male electors over twenty-one years of age qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situate in each State not belonging to the State or to the United States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained the effect of such an amendment as he proposed upon the representation

The resolution offered by Mr. DAWSON on the 19th of April, which was laid upon the table, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. DAWSON moved that the Committee on Printing be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. BUTLER, directing the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for 1854.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that the Committee on Printing had refused to print the usual number of documents, and he thought the Committee on Agriculture should have the usual number.

Mr. DAWSON replied that the Committee on Printing had refused to print the usual number of documents, because the Committee on Agriculture had not reported in time for the usual number to be printed, and was adopted.

THE NEW ESCHEAT LAW.

Our German Citizens in Opposition Thereto—A Call for a Meeting—Resolutions and Speeches—Opinion of Mr. Wredenin, Counsel in the Germania Case—Mayor Wood's Views on the Matter.

In response to the call for a Grand demonstration in opposition to the present scheme of Board Democracy, the slightest opportunity to pass sundry resolutions, and denounce the Mayor, was taken advantage of, and the Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing last evening. The call was issued by some dozen or fifteen of the leading Germans of the City, and was as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House how much gold belonging to the United States is now in the Treasury, and in what manner it is deposited, and how much of it is coined, and how much uncoined.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to inform this House what amount of bonds, if any, have been issued under the act of 1846, authorizing a loan of $23,000,000, and how much of the same remains unsold.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:

And that he be requested to inform this House what amount of gold has been received at the Mint and its branches during the last fiscal year, and how much of the same has been coined, and how much remains uncoined.

Mr. DAVIS said that he had offered the amendment, because he had seen a statement in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury had refused to receive gold at the Mint, and he wished to know the truth of the matter.

Mr. BRADBURY moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the motion would not prevail.

The question was taken on the motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and decided in the negative—Yeas 19, Nays 28.

Mr. DAVIS then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BRADBURY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the motion would not prevail.

The question was taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided in the negative—Yeas 19, Nays 28.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:

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Mr. DAVIS hoped the motion would not prevail.

The question was taken on the motion to lay the resolution

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

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FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal, much more brilliant and free from obnoxious odors, and can be furnished for about one-third the present price of coal gas. Terms, 10 per cent. on subscribing, the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days after notice that one-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.

T. B. VAN BUREN, President.

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER

COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Established in 1847.

Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, JOSIAH LANE, OLIVER S. CARTER, RICH. M. BLATCHFORD, WILLIAM BARTON, CALEB SWAN, OLIVER H. SHEPARD, THOMAS W. GALE, JAMES B. JOHNSTON, DANIEL B. FEARING, SIDNEY BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH, WM. WHITE-RIGHT, JOHN BRYAN, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, EDWARD H. R. LYMAN, JOSHUA J. HENRY, HENRY G. RICE, ACTON CIVILL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously re-elected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed:)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.

Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.

Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman, Robert L. Kennedy, Charles N. Talbot, James M. Halsted, Edward J. Woolsey, LeGrand B. Cannon, G. Talbot Olyphant, John L. Aspinwall, Samuel B. Schieffelin, James R. Taylor, Abiel A. Low, Thomas Dickson, O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.

Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.

Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.

Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of June, and opened on the 18th day of June next.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Sec'y.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.

JOHN KERR, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, No. 106 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMpany, for the election of Directors, and for any other business that may lawfully come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, June 6, 1866, at 1 P. M.

WM. PAYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 5, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. By order of ISAAC BELL, President.

AUSTIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, office No. 155 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of directors, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY, BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST., Members of New-York Stock Exchange, DEALERS IN

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All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105⅛	105¾	June, 7-30	102⅛	102⅝
Coupon, '81	109⅞	110	July, 7-30	102⅜	102⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102	102¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	102	102⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅜	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	102⅜	102⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	102⅛	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅜	110⅞
10-40 Registered	95⅞	96⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅛	109⅜
10-40 Coupon	95⅞	96⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅛	107⅜
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞
Gold	143⅛	143⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅛	105⅜
August, 7-30	102⅜	102⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104⅝	104⅞

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

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U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,) BANKERS, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

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SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

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NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 30 PINE-ST.

The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)

Per Procuration JAMES PURDON,
Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 69, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the Company from $2,000,000 (two million dollars) to $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars.)

A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to reduce the capital stock of the Company.

FRANCIS HOWLAND, N. LAWRENCE, J. T. WHITE, JAMES C. McANDREW, R. BURKHALTER, Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

S. O. HAY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1, A CERTIFICATE of stock of the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 14, of 1857, for ten shares of $100 ($1,000.) The public are notified against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. PATRICK MORTON, 40 East 30th-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

$94,000—TO LOAN ON BONDS AND mortgage in New-York or Brooklyn. JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 113 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st., up stairs.

TEXAS GOLD-MINING OFFICE, NO. 155 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of Directors, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAMS & WESTON,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1. A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS, PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 369 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., Will offer on MONDAY, at retail, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICH AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales of last week at about half cost of importation, comprising BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, BLACK GRENADINES, in great variety,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS ever offered by us at 25c. per yard, up to the finest goods imported.

RICH PRINTED ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, 250 pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS, at the price of cotton.

LACE CURTAINS from $3 50 per pair up to finest quality.

REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in elegant designs.

PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square.

200 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, 80c., worth $1.

150 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, $1, worth $1 25.

100 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, new shades, fine quality, $1 25; very cheap, usually sold at $1 75.

75 dozen GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES, $1 25, worth $2.

ALSO,

A large assortment of NEEDLE WORKED BANDS, INSERTIONS and EDGINGS, finest goods imported, 15c. upwards.

250 sets EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, with studs included, at $1, worth $2 50.

500 dozen HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS, from 25c. upwards, the greatest bargains ever offered.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS, Wholesale and Retail, At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

The largest assortment of Corsets and Skirts in the United States, Wholesale and Retail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are now opening 28 cases of FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS, ELEGANT SHAPES, the finest in every respect we ever imported. Also a magnificent variety of the latest styles in FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS, AND MISSES' CORSETS, CHILDREN'S WAISTS, &c., &c.

Owing to the lateness of the season we will sell them at a very small advance on the cost. Liberal terms to the trade.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, will offer on MONDAY and following days

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

purchased at great sacrifice at auction and from importers during the past few days.

FANCY PLAID AND STRIPED LENOS at 18c. and 20c. Cost nearly double.

FANCY POPLINS at 25c. per yard. Cost more in gold.

ROUBAIX POPLINS at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import about 50c.

NEW MOZAMBIQUES at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import about 50c.

WHITE GROUND ALPACA POPLINS only 37½c. Cost nearly 70c.

WHITE AND BUFF GROUND CRETONNE POPLINS at 50c. Worth 81c.

RICH BROCHE AND CHENE POPLINS at 55c., 60c. and 75c.

BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES at 55c. Worth 85c.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

We call SPECIAL attention to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City have a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

GRO GRAINS, TAFFETAS DE LYON, AND GRO DE PARIS SILKS, in all widths, for MANTILLAS, BASQUES, BASQUINES AND DRESSES,

Just purchased at auction very much less than the present cost to import.

ALSO,

full lines of PLAIN SILKS, in all the new colors, just received, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per yard.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bonnet Silks, Colored Crapes, Crepe Lesses, Donna Marias, Maline and Millinery Laces, cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, Buttons, with an endless variety of Cloak and other Ornaments, and Straw Trimmings. EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to this department, Nos. 309 Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Imported Feathers and Flowers. New assortment today. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Cheapest line of Silk Mitts in the City.

Ladies' Kid Gloves from 75c. pair, best makes.

Bargains in Embroideries, Hosiery and Linen Handkerchiefs. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another reduction in Bonnet Ribbons this week.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., (Fifth block East from the Bowery.)

WHITE DUCKS, WHITE DRILLS, In the best Barnsley and Irish makes, in full assortment. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

The only place in the City where a Whalebone Corset is sold as low as 50 cents, is HENSHEL'S, No. 333 8th-av., near 30th-st.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SUMMER BONNETS—NOW READY.—Straw Sundowns and traveling bonnets at retail less than wholesale prices; school hats $1 each; mourning bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Soiled bonnets at $5, worth $10.

DENTISTRY.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge; beautiful teeth inserted $1 each; laughing gas fresh every day; operations warranted. J. JAYVILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,858 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOTT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 22 Broadway, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The Falcon, Seagull and Kingfisher. Said vessels are propellers. The Seagull and Kingfisher are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the Falcon at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagees.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagees.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated JUNE 5, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:

At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.

At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.

The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 West 23d-st., all the genteel furniture, being made to order for the present owner, and is in fine condition, including solid rosewood parlor suites, do. centre tables, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, do. library bookcase, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, pailliasses, best white curled hair mattresses, best down and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room furniture, China and cut glass ware, velvet and other carpets, mirrors and cornices, mantel clock and ornaments, lace and other curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.:

The balance of stock of an importing house declining business, comprising fine old sherry, port and Madeira wines, very old port, fine old London dock brandies, Holland gin, Imperial old Jamaica rum, extra old Bourbon whiskies, cases and casks, &c., &c.

The above is disposed of to close out a business, and will positively be sold without reserve.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION, BEING THE REMAINDER OF THE HERSDALE FARM.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 8, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, (should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter, at the same hour and place,) 190 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres, on some of which are farm-houses and outbuildings.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales in previous years have made extensive improvements on their plots, which they are now occupying. The surrounding country has also been improved in a like manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. By nature the tract is remarkably well adapted for suburban residences, having numerous old forest trees, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under-drained and manured. It is also well watered, being the headquarters of Hutchinson's River and Sheldrake Brook.

This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its value for villa sites as well as its productiveness as farm lands, and on which he has made improvements and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades. Distant about one and a half miles east of the Scarsdale Station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract will be set up at the minimum price of $300 per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value compared with the whole, and sold on bids above such sums. The lowest estimated value is 25 per cent. above the upset price, but no bid will be made above the upset price except by real purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage.

Conveyances will be at the Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15 and 10 A. M. trains from 26th-st., (arriving at 9:38 and 11:33 A. M.) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M. before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:42 or 5:47 trains.

For maps and explanations apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or at A. Findlay's office, No. 31 Pine-st., or to the subscriber at Mount Fordham, Westchester County.

L. G. MORRIS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF 4,397 CASES OF THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF CLARETS, WHITE WINES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, RUM, WHISKIES, GIN, &c., VIZ.:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.

A. BONIN FILS do., part in bond.

HENKELL & CO.'S Hocks and Sparkling Moselle.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES, importation of A. Ochs, Esq.

JACQUESON & FILS RODERER Champagne, part in bond.

OSBORN & CO.'S PORTS, London Dock do., 1840 and 1858.

RARE OLD MADEIRAS, VINT. 1842 and 1828.

SHERRIES, VINT. 1857 to 1834.

PREMARTIN'S do., bottled in Cadiz.

BRANDIES—HENNESSEY & OTARD'S, 1853, 1851 and 1840.

M. S. O. P., 1820.

VINE GROWER'S & RENAULT'S, imported in cases, part in bond.

VERY FINE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, from four to fifteen years of age.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY, imported in 1857.

VERY OLD RUMS, 1854, GINS, 1859.

108 CASES MEDAR SWAN GIN, bottled in Schiedam, imported in 1860. (in bond).

All of which are guarantied pure as imported, being from the stock of H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st., (established 1853), reducing stock to make room for the sale and products of a large native vineyard.

All goods of their own bottling will bear their private seal and label.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues on 30th inst. Samples morning of sale. No other goods admitted.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND FIVE LOTS ON EAST 26TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:)

Five lots, with large substantial 3-story brick building covering entire front, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lots each 25x98.9; building occupied as a beef and pork packing establishment, and suitable for a first-class warehouse, packing or inspection establishment, machine-shop or manufacturing purposes, or for conversion into tenement property.

At the same time and place, the steam boiler, lard tanks and kettles in said premises.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., china, crockery, glassware, silver ware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT MANSION AND 233 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the above property, beautifully located on 3d, 4th and 5th avs., and 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th sts., by order of the Executors of Adriance Van Brunt, deceased. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5, East River:

3,760 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,340 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo brig *C. F. Eaton*, from Messina.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter 761, Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in the City and County of New-York have been assessed, for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein.

The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. BROWN, J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) No. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District New-York.

ALL PERSONS HAVING JUST CAUSES of complaint against the City and County Government, or any of its departments or agents, are invited to call at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, where they will receive advice and coöperation in the protection of their rights and in defending them from wrongs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL GREEN & CO. ceased on the 17th inst.

May 19, 1866. C. POWELL GREEN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GENTEEL AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN from the country desires the position of seamstress; she is practical in other household duties; she can refer to her friends in the City for character and capability. Address AMELIA, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of well-recommended girls, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cook, washer and ironers, general houseworkers, and all other kinds of female help for both City and country, in private families, hotels, summer-houses, boarding-houses, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry and desserts and jellies; or as laundress, and can take charge of a dairy; no objection to the country; has several years' reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear—Room No. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman: is a first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also her daughter wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging; the best City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 234 West 36th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow lady as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid lady; has had much experience in both capacities; can bring unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 Hudson-st., opposite Broome, in the grocery-store. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, baker and pastry maker; understands game and soup, and making butter; no objections to the country a short distance; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (COUNTRY OR CITY,) by two excellent, experienced servants, highly recommended from their last situations; one as thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as efficient waitress and chambermaid; will be found neat, respectful servants. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general housework; has a girl ten years old who can do light work when from school; or would take the entire charge of house when family are in the country; satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 438 7th-av., in the rear cottage.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT ENGLISH girls, (sisters,) situations in the country; one as first-class waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; both thoroughly understand their business; have good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; is competent to take care of a young infant; three years of the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at, or address NURSE, for two days, No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE'S situation by an American woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to go in the country; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine sewing, or to take care of grown children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 92 East 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in washing; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 367 6th-av., in the millinery-store, between 22d and 23d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; would go to the country; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 371 7th-av. in the paper-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly, and is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st. No boarding-houses.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT housework, or chamberwork and waiting, by a neat, obliging and well-recommended girl; she is very efficient as chambermaid. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR laundress, who understands French fluting and is willing to go with a family into the country; can give the best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 200 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT meat and pastry cook, who can bone and lard, make all kinds of French soups, &c., a situation in a private family or Summer house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; would do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 28 West 20th-st., betweeth 5th and 6th avs., from 8 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; or would take care of a growing child; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well-recommended woman, in City or country; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate laundress; no objection to chamberwork, and washing or housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 170 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED child's nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years' reference; can be seen at her present employer's; call at No. 28 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, from 8 till 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 394 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress or chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing, ironing and French fluting. Can be seen at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer, or one that is going to Europe; best references given. Apply to Mrs. FULLER, No. 226 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 75 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the best of reference will be given. Call at 562 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 18, LATELY arrived, with good reference, a situation as children's nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork and waiting; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; best City reference given. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant girl, City or country; best reference as waitress or chambermaid, or any kind up-stairs work. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and take care of children, or to do chamberwork; would go to the country; has City reference. No. 77 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, and to assist in the washing; no objection to the country, with good reference. Apply at No. 341 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or assist with the washing. Call at No. 242 East 9th-st.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook or as chambermaid and waitress or laundress in a private family in the City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do washing and ironing and assist at chamberwork; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 92 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman, in City or country; is a good cook and baker and a first-rate washer and ironer; would do general work. Call at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THOROughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 161 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress and understands French fluting; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 73 Watts-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

A STRONG AND HEALTHY YOUNG French woman, who has a baby three months old, would go as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call or apply to Mrs. DARUL, No. 88 Franklin-st.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine wishes a permanent situation with a first-class dressmaker. Call on or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener and general workman; can also take care of and drive horses; wife as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; also understands the care of a dairy. Address B. C., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, and would make himself generally useful; would work in a garden and take care of a cow if required; would like to go to the country; has the best of reference. Call at Nos. 48 and 49 East 16th-st., in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver and will keep things in good style; has thirteen years' experience; has good City and country references; is willing and obliging. Address C. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ONE MONTH married, a situation as first-class groom and coachman; is one of the best grooms in the City; has no objection to country; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Address No. 1,144 Broadway, at Dean's Saddlery Store. Inquire for Richard.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; a respectable steady couple, with undoubted references, desire situations in City or country; the man a good coachman and family gardener, the wife a first-class domestic in any capacity. Address or inquire for JOHN, at Mr. Manning's No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or to take care of fast horses, or would go as gardener; will be found competent; no objection to the country; can furnish the best of reference from his last place. Call for two days at the feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to country or City; can give satisfactory reference; is leaving his present employment as the family is gone to Europe. Call at or address No. 74 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's turnout; is a good family driver; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself obliging; has the best of City and country reference. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, or call for J. C., No. 149 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man; has lived in the best families in the City; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, to J. J. MORRIS, grocer, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly and has best of City references. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 45 University-place, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, a Protestant; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; is capable of any work in or about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address S. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married German, conversant with all the branches of the profession; fully experienced in laying out new grounds, &c.; 10 years' experience in this country. Address GARDENER, No. 180 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man without family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man who understands his business and can be highly recommended by his last employers; no objections to the country. Address J. M., Box 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 215 West 15th-st., at the private stable.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITERman, a situation in a private family or to wait on an invalid gentleman; has lived seventeen years in his last three places. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of city references; the country preferred. Address P. O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 94 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber young man, with good references, to work on a farm or in a garden, take care of horses and cows, drive or make himself useful. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHly competent coachman and groom, willing to make himself useful; will work for $20 per month, and give good references. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single man; City references as to moral character and ability; three years in last place; willing to work for low wages. Address ROBERT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; has good references from those he has worked for. Inquire of Messrs. Young & Elliott, seedsmen and florists, No. 9 John-st., New-York, for A. B., Gardener; it will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who understands his business in all its branches, having good City reference. Apply at Cannell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or at stable No. 208 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom; has six years' recommendations; the reason for leaving his last place is his boss went to Europe. Apply at No. 71 3d-av., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER; understands his business, and has a knowledge of horses and driving, if required, and is willing to make himself useful; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife, without incumbrances; the man understands all about garden and farm work, also to tend horses; the woman is willing to do general housework. Apply at the office, 99 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced waiter, who has the best City and country reference, and who is willing to devote his whole time to the service of his employer. Call at or address BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady young man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference from his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife, the man to take care of horses and garden, the woman to cook, wash and iron; good references, and moderate wages expected. Call or address CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young German—one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and can show the best of recommendations from his last place. Inquire at No. 2 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and farmer; has good references from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; either City or country; best references. Address M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN OR valet, by a person that perfectly understands his business in either capacity; has first-class City reference. Address E. D., No. 498 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and industrious man as porter or night watchman in a store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who has had several years' experience; is fully capable; has the very best of City recommendations. Address to No. 28 East 19th-st., feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SETTLED MAN as coachman; has lived with the highest families in the City, and is a useful man in any way. Address P. F., No. 220 Mott-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a well recommended English man as waiter or coachman; understands both branches well; would be generally useful. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young man as salesman in a wholesale notion or dry goods house; best of reference. Address SALESMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A situation as waiter in a private boarding-house or saloon; has good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 143 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, with long and the best of references; is capable to take charge of any establishment. Address COACHMAN, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call or address JOSEPH, at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale or retail business, by a man who had experience for the last 7 years, and with good references. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET IN A gentleman's family by a young man lately from England; reference will be found satisfactory. Address A. B., No. 61 12th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as first-class groom and coachman; has the very best of City reference; late coachman to Gen. Scott. Apply to Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man, with first-class City references. Can be seen by addressing L. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a private family; one who thoroughly understands the business, and can give best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as valet or as waiter in a private family; best of reference. Address D. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom. Inquire at No. 94 West 49th-st., for two days.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A young man of considerable experience desires a situation with some responsible house; can influence some business, and is considered a good operator. Address BROKER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TWO FIRST-CLASS JUDGES OF MONEY are desirous of employment in the capacity of cashiers from the hours of 5 to 12 o'clock P. M.; unquestionable reference given. Address H. W., No. 719 8th-av.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. BOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED.

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND THOSE INTERESTED IN BUILDING.—I wish to obtain the services of a number of first-class hands, house-carpenters and joiners; also, a few good men to run wood-working machinery. Sober, intelligent, industrious and moral men, with families, can get employment for their children in the numerous silk, cotton, paper and flax mills of the place; to young men of ability, created mechanics, who work to rise in the profession. The place is unequaled. Information can be obtained of R. J. M. DERRICK, Architect, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 48, or of Mr. E. CLEAVE, No. 86 Cortlandt-st., New-York. ANDREW DERROM, Architect and Builder Steam Carpentry, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—AGENTS; NEW BOOK NOW READY—THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY. In one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union army, with numerous steel portraits, battle-scenes and maps. In both English and German. Sold only by agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO OBtain subscribers for Ritchie's splendid engraving of Hicks' picture of the authors of the United States, size 20x35 inches. New-England and the West to be disposed of. Apply at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 Post-office.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants, immediately, for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses; cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A PAPER-MAKER, THOROUGHLY skilled in the manufacture of rag print paper, to take entire charge of the manufacturing department of a paper-mill, on liberal terms. A competent manufacturer desirous of taking an interest in the capital preferred. Address FACTORY, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., for City or country, situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, young girls for housework for private families, hotels, &c.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office in New-York; time-keeper for a skirt factory. Apply to J. WILSON & CO., No. 146 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WRITING A good mercantile hand, in a wholesale house. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,312 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR CHILDREN, TO GO to the country for the Summer; reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, an American boy of good education. Salary, first year, $100. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—BY THE DAY OR for one month. Apply at No. 51 East 38th-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ODD FELLOWS HALL ASSOCIATION, of the City of New-York, for the transaction of business, will be held on MONDAY, June 11 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. At 7 o'clock P. M., of the same day, an election will be held for 12 members of the Board of Managers, and two inspectors of election.

JNO. G. CLAYTON, Secretary.

ANTI-FENIAN MEETING ON THIS TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 814 Broadway.—Volunteers wanted to assist the United States troops in putting down the Fenian invasion of Canada; Irish Protestants everywhere are particularly called upon to sustain the law promptly; Protestants of every nation and color are invited to unite with the Universal Protestant League. By order of R. D. GOODWIN, G. C. & C. W. J. WILSON, G. Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq., of Florida, will read a paper on *Hernando Magallanes and Estevan Gomez, Pilots who sought a Western Strait to India.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Dr. J. T. ROBINSON having during the last year, in this City, met with unrivaled success in the treatment of cancer, tumor and scrofula, would announce that he is now permanently located at No. 2 West 13th-st., where a limited number of patients can be accommodated with board while under treatment. Has living evidence of his entire success in the treatment of these diseases.

J. T. ROBINSON, M. D., No. 2 West 13th-st.

Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. ROSENBERG, who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 51 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.

MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, has removed her office from No. 162 Chambers-st., to No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York from Pier No. 46 North River, TWO THURSDAYS!
BALTIC, A. G. ROMER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....1st June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, R. SANDERS, Commander, 2,650 tons, 1,000 horse power.....20th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. RUCKER, Comd'r, and MERRIMACK, T. VAN TUYL, Comd'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, G. HOTER, Commander, 3,600 tons, 1,600 horse power.....13th July.
Further departures: August 3, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 3, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 2, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent, in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $72 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
EUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,438	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,438	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3, 10	Perkins.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,315	Gregan.
ERIN	3,517	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,710	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,872	Thompson
DENMARK	2,198	Thomson
FRANCE	3 117	(Building.)
GERMANY	3,200	(Building.)
	3,100	

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
EVERY SATURDAY, THREE AFTER,
AND EVERY SATURDAY, THREE AFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed thereon, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COPE RACE HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....62 50
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new steamers on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III., BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their passage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply at
No. 6 BOWLING-GREEN.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 2, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE FROM HAVRE:
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Through tickets issued to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therefor, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 13
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....June 16
CITY OF PARIS.....WEDNESDAY.....June 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 14 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin to Liverpool.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....145 | Steerage to Paris.....45
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets and can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, June 13.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100 gold, or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 14, North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 6. Rates of passage: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $35; payable in currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES—CONSIGNEES of cargo per British bark *Gramers*, from Shanghae, are hereby notified that said vessel will commence discharging on TUESDAY, 5th inst. Consignees will without delay, send permits on board, at Pier No. 18, E. R., or to Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and call on the undersigned to sign the Average Bond.
LAWSON & WALKER. No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, June 6,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MAUK ENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

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ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE FROM HAVRE:
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Through tickets issued to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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Passage money $100 gold, or its equivalent.
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F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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AND
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AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
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NAPOLEON III., BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their passage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply at
No. 6 BOWLING-GREEN.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1, ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, at Panama.
JUNE 11, NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
JUNE 21, —NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. H. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class. | Second-class. | Third-class.
$175 to $200. | $125. | $75.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JAMES SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 31, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
C. HEINEKEN & PALMOER,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MERSEHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 vessel fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIMBURNER, Master,
On SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to Mobile, Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR. No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CORNWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Through cars, day cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. H. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry) as follows:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. SAYRE, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Side and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:12 P. M., 4:32 P. M., and 6:26 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:12 P. M. The 9:12, 4:32, and 6:26 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER, 30 inches diameter, 6½ feet high, with safety valve, gauge cocks, grate, and all complete for use; also a horizontal engine, 5 inches cylinder and 10 inches stroke, with governor, and all pipes and connections; the whole in complete running order and almost new, suitable for any light business requiring steam power. Now running at Dodge's Manufactory, 119th-st. and 3d-av. Price $700 cash.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, woodworker tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE STEAM ENGINE and boilers and shafting, pulleys, &c., cheap. Apply to
W. H. ANDERSON Yonkers

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, in a Jersey ferry stage, or on the way to the Jersey ferry, a PARCEL containing a set of carved amethyst jewelry and a ring set with three pearls. The finder will please leave it at Messrs. TIFFANY'S, No. 550 Broadway, who will pay the above reward.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM SUBSCRIBING PAPER, 15x23 inches, 28 lines per reem. Ten dollars will be paid on the return of the paper and $40 on conviction of the thief. J. & H. KINGSLAND, Franklin-St., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT (new) Capt. WILLIAM H. HOWES, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., returning, will leave Bridgeport at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York in time to connect with the Harlem and New-Haven trains for Boston, Albany and the West. Passengers taking this boat will have the shortest sea passage to Bridgeport, and the shortest land ride (Sundays excepted) to Boston, Albany and the West. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. H. CRAWFORD,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. Staterooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. H. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 3, foot of Rutgers-st., East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, foot of Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCKREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The steamer METEA, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the above ports, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, June 2,	2½ A.M.	Friday, June 1,	7½ A.M.
Monday, 4,	8 A.M.	Monday,	4 P.M.
Wednesday, 6,	8 A.M.	Tuesday,	5 P.M.
Thursday, 7,	9 10 A.M.	Wednesday,	6 P.M.
Friday, 8,	10½ A.M.	Thursday,	7½ P.M.
Saturday, 9,	8½ P.M.	Friday,	8 P.M.
Monday, 11,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	11 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, 12,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	12 7 A.M.
Wednesday, 13,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	13 7 A.M.
Thursday, 14,	4 P.M.	Thursday,	14 7 A.M.
Saturday, 16,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	15 9¼ A.M.
Sunday, 17,	7 A.M.	Sunday,	17 10 A.M.
Monday, 18,	7½ A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½ A.M.
Tuesday, 19,	8 A.M.	Monday,	18 11½ A.M.
Wednesday, 20,	9 A.M.	Tuesday,	19 12 M.
Thursday, 21,	10 A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12¾ P.M.
Friday, 22,	10¾ A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½ P.M.
Saturday, 23,	3 P.M.	Friday,	22, 2 P.M.
Monday, 25,	at 3½ P.M.	Saturday,	23, 3 P.M.
Tuesday, 26,	at 3½ P.M.	Monday,	25, 4 P.M.
Wednesday, 27,	at 3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 4½ A.M.
Thursday, 28,	at 3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	27, 5 A.M.
Friday, 29,	at 4½ P.M.	Thursday,	28, 5 A.M.
Saturday, 30,	at 8 A.M.	Friday,	29, 6 A.M.

Cards in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, at No. 153 Nassau-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and 535 Hudson-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.
$1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Highland and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier (at 8 A. M.) and at Yonkers, on arriving at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:45 A. M., landing at 34th-st. pier, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton, returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st. at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall; returning leaves Plankhill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ALIDA leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 33 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Fort Montgomery, Tarrytown, Nyack, The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
Refer to Millerd & Cool, No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVER SINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER.—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a certain public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, by the name and style of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1853, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, at the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the

THE FENIAN FOLLY.

(Continued from First Page.)

Chicago to-morrow to join the Fenians there, and proceed to the scene of action.

United States Troops En Route for Buffalo.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 4.

Three cars, loaded with United States troops, passed through here on the Hudson River Railroad this morning, *en route* for Buffalo. Attached to the same train also was a car loaded with a set of roughs, supposed by some to be Fenians, but to all appearances they were a mob of ruffians. Some of the latter stated they were going to the "front" to fight the "Kanucks."

More Recruits.

WORCESTER, Monday, June 4.

At the Fenian meeting here to-night nearly $1,400 was subscribed, and a company of 45 men was raised. There is great activity in Fenian Circles, and small squads of men are continually leaving for the frontier.

BOSTON, Monday, June 4.

Recruiting for the Fenian ranks continues in Boston with much activity, though there is little public excitement. Two hundred new recruits left for St. Albans to-night.

Serenade to Gen. Meade.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Monday, June 4—Midnight.

Major-Gen. MEADE was tendered the compliments of a serenade by the citizens of this place this evening.

About half-past ten o'clock an immense bonfire was lighted at the intersection of State and Ford streets, near the Seymour House. An excellent band of music was in attendance, and after a few patriotic airs, Maj.-Gen. MEADE appeared on the stoops of the hotel, and addressed the large gathering of citizens as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OGDENSBURG:—I appear before you in response to the very flattering compliment which you have been pleased to pay me this evening by the serenade I have listened to. I regret that it is not in my power to make any extended remarks for two reasons; first, that I have not the capacity so to do, public speaking not being my avocation—but principally that I am very actively engaged at this moment, and have been ever since my arrival here, in attending to my public duties. I take this occasion, however, to return to you my sincere and grateful thanks for the very flattering compliment you have paid me. It is always very gratifying to my feelings to receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens, particularly when I know that the compliment comes from so many of the gallant men who served under me, and bravely upheld the honor and integrity of their country. [Cheers.] I have the pleasure to-day of meeting many men who served in the glorious Army of the Potomac, which for two years I had the honor to command. It is extremely gratifying to meet them—gallant soldiers that they were—to-day. I will not make any special mention of regiments now, for I know that all from the County of St. Lawrence proved themselves brave soldiers and distinguished themselves in the field. I remember, however, many of the Sixtieth Regiment of the Sixth Corps, and I remember their services well, and I was glad to see them to-day. [Cheers.] With these few remarks if you will accept them, I will return to my duties, which I only left for this purpose of thanking you for the compliment you have paid me.

Gen. MEADE then retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

The Feeling in the City—Col. Roberts Still Hopeful—Gen. Sweeney's Plans not Defeated—Another Invasion of Canada Contemplated.

There was but little of interest to be found at the several Fenian headquarters yesterday, the news from the Canada raiders not being of a character calculated to create much enthusiasm among our Hibernian citizens. Small knots of them gathered about the Roberts Headquarters at intervals during the day, but found little to induce them to remain. Telegraphic dispatches from the West were posted on the bulletin-board as fast as received, but failed to excite the amount of curiosity which had been elicited by those of the two preceding days. In the office, the clerks were busy with their usual duties, paying little attention to anything that was not in some way connected with the bonds of the "Republic of Ireland." Strange to say, there were found Irishmen credulous enough to invest their hard-earned dollars in this scrip, buying it at what its face represented. Indeed, the clerks say there is a great demand for the bonds, and that the present excitement, if it does nothing else, will "put money in their purses." Mr. ROBERTS moves about somewhat restlessly, but amid all the confusion preserves the utmost serenity. The proclamation purporting to have been issued by Gen. SWEENEY was a surprise, not to say a "stunner," to Mr. ROBERTS as to the public generally, and as it must have been to the Canadians in particular. Mr. ROBERTS said he supposed it was all right, and believed that the General had authorized somebody to write it. As near as we can learn, it was never submitted to Gen. SWEENEY, but was written in this city by a person who calls himself an Aide-de-Camp to that military chieftain. The fact that the proclamation bears no date, and is rather longer-winded than the General is in the habit of being, is evidence of its never having received his sanction. That document was puzzled over long and studiously by many an Irishman yesterday, with probably as little satisfactory result as the wag heard remark that all he could make of it was that it was "something agin the Queen, and down on the British." Col. ROBERTS is very reticent in his communications, but reiterates the assertion that the capture of Col. O'NEIL and his forces does not derange the Fenian plans. What those plans are, and when and where they are to be carried into effect, is a matter which he does not discuss. We were told by one who claims to know, that Canada will shortly be attacked from a point west of Buffalo. That is the idea of the movement to capture the western frontier of Canada bordering on Lake Erie, and there establish themselves so firmly that this Government will be forced to recognize their right to be regarded as belligerents. At the same time a force will commence an invasion at some point nearer the coast. It is claimed that when once belligerent rights are accorded them, no matter where they locate their flag, Yankee privateers will do all the rest. A foothold once gained in Canada, they say, will run enough munitions of war into Ireland to enable their countrymen to make a successful fight. There is no doubt but men and means are being concentrated at various points on the border, and, if the United States troops can be evaded, will be thrown into Canada. The comments made by the public on these movements show that nothing but disaster is looked forward to whenever the border is crossed. The Fenians are likened unto JOHN BROWN and his handful of followers, and their warlike movements to his attempt to capture the State of Virginia with sixteen men. The leaders are denounced in round terms for persuading their followers to attempt such a suicidal act as the invasion of Canada. It is called little better than murder on the part of those who exercise a controlling influence. Americans like humbugs, admire swindlers, and fall in love with impostors; but they most heartily condemn any man or men who will recklessly jeopardize human life. "What will our Government do with the Fenians which were captured?" is a question in everybody's mouth. It is generally conceded that the commanding officer of the *Michigan* captured a very large elephant, and that it will puzzle the Government to dispose of it. Some people contend the prisoners must be given up to the British Government in case the demand for them is made. Others do not think that this will be done, but that the authorities will call to mind the Mason and Slidell affair, and act in accordance with the principles laid down by the English authorities at that time. Everybody seems to feel thankful that the raiders did not fall into the hands of the British, as it is thought that extreme measures will be at once adopted toward any who are captured on Canadian soil.

Nothing unusual occurred at the Stephens headquarters yesterday. Regret that the present movement was inaugurated at all is expressed, and fears are entertained that the whole extent of the damage done the cause of Ireland is not yet known. The leaders of this faction of the Fenians are still hopeful that Mr. STEPHENS' mission to this country will prove successful, and that, after the present excitement has cooled down, Irishmen will recognize the fact that the only assistance which can be rendered to Ireland is to furnish Irishmen in the old sod with the material with which to fight their own battles. It appears that the British Government has strong suspicions that attempts are being made by MR. STEPHENS to land arms on the coast of Ireland.

The ship *Syren*, Capt. MORSE, from Liverpool, arrived at this port, was, April 29, in sight of Bantry Bay, Ireland, when a pilot came on board. He reported that a steam corvette, brought too by a shot from Her British Majesty's steam ram *Achilles*, and was boarded by an officer, who among other questions, asked what the ship was doing off the coast of Ireland? Having become satisfied of the legitimate and non-belligerent character of the *Syren*, she was allowed to proceed.

Col. JAMES J. MELONY, of the Grattan Circle, who took a batch of fighting men to Albany on Saturday morning last, returned yesterday. He reports everything satisfactory to his Fenian friends. Another squad of fifty, organized by the same Circle, started yesterday, Col. MALONY paying their transportation expenses from the funds of the Circle. The branch of the Emmet Circle meeting at Masonic Hall, Grand-street, also sent off a batch, of thirty young men. None of these men were actual members of these Circles; but rather sympathizers. Many of them have achieved notoriety in the Fire Department. Last night a meeting of the Grattan Circle was held to perfect arrangements for a public meeting at Washington Hall on Friday evening next. Large sums of money are handed in by sympathizers, and the *fiasco* of O'NEILL is considered by the same men engaged in the Phœnix affair. The leaders of the O'Mahony Circles are fraternizing with the Sweeneyites, but don't like to commit themselves to the action taken until there is a probability of its success.

Proclamation by President Roberts.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 706 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

To my Countrymen:

BROTHERS: Arise, Irishmen! A glorious career has opened for you. The green flag has waved once more in triumph over England's hated emblem. Onward is the order, and let Ireland and victory be the watchword. Pay no attention to what may seem defeats. Everything is working gloriously, and if you but discharge your duty to your native land, our final triumph is certain. God and justice is on our side. Have iron wills and brave hearts and Ireland will once more be great, glorious and free.

In love and hope, your countryman,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Proclamation by Gen. Sweeney to the People of Canada.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the People of British America:

We come among you as the foes of British rule in Ireland. Exiled from that native land of ours by the oppression of British aristocracy and legislation, our people hunted down to the emigrant ships, or worse, to that channel of Government institutions, the poorhouse; our countrymen torn from their families and friends, and buried in droves into the prison pens of England and Ireland; our country subjected to a foreign tyranny, which disfranchises the mass of the Irish people, and makes poverty and misery the sad rule of their condition, covering our fair land with paupers' graves and wretched hovels, eliciting from the liberal minds of England herself expressions of shame for the Government and indignation for the people.

We have taken up the sword to strike down the oppressor's rod, to deliver Ireland from the tyrant, the despoiler, the robber. We have registered our oaths upon the altar of our country in the full view of Heaven, and sent up our vows to the throne of Him who inspired them. Then, looking about us for the enemy, we find him here—here in your midst, where he is most vulnerable and convenient to our strength; and have sworn to stretch forth the armed hand of Ireland and grapple with him. The battle has commenced, and we pledge ourselves to all the sacred memories of struggling liberty to follow it up at any cost to either of two alternatives—the absolute political independence and liberty of Ireland or the demolition of our armies.

We have no issue with the people of these Provinces, and wish to have none but the most friendly relations. Our weapons are for the oppressors of Ireland. Our blows shall be directed only against the power of England; her privileges alone shall we invade, not yours. We do not propose to divest you of a solitary right you now enjoy. We will assail and asperse only the rights that are claimed and enjoyed by the Government of Great Britain—the right to make her American possessions the field and base of operations in a war against an enemy. We come to install ourselves in her possessions, and turn them against her in a war for Irish freedom. We are here, neither as murderers nor robbers, for plunder or spoliation. We are here as the Irish army of liberation; the friends of liberty against despotism, of democracy against aristocracy, of the people against the oppressors, of the ballot against the privileges of class, of progress and development against right and wrong; to conduct this contest according to the laws known to honorable warfare, in a manner worthy of the high object we aim for; and the sublime sentiments that actuated us. In a word, our war is with the armed power of England, and not with the people, not with these Provinces. Against England upon land and sea, until Ireland is free! And all who raise an arm to defend her, to frustrate or defeat us, belong to the common enemy, and as such will be dealt with. As we know how to recognize the services of our friends, so also do we know how to punish the depredations of our foes. Our work for Ire and accomplished, we leave to your own free ballots to determine your natural and political standing and character, and shall rejoice to see, and assist to make, these limitless colonies spring from the foot of a foreign throne as free and independent, as proud as New-York, Massachusetts or Illinois. To that yearning for liberty and aspiration after natural independence which swells the breast of every true son of every land, from our own manliness we leave these considerations for settlement, confident that the dwarfed development of your vast resources and natural wealth make the chilling influences of English supremacy in wretched contrast with the national dignity and stupendous material prosperity of your neighboring people of the United States, under the stimulus of self-government and democratic institutions, and constitute a stronger argument in favor of cooperation with us and of the revolution in your political condition which this comparison suggests, than any discussion of the questions involved which we could offer here.

To Irishmen throughout these Provinces we appeal, in the name of seven centuries of British iniquity and Irish misery and suffering; in the name of our murdered sires, our cold desolate homes, our desecrated altars, our millions of famine graves, our insulted name and race—to stretch forth the hand of brotherhood in the holy cause of fatherland, and smite the tyrant where we can in his work of murdering our nation and exterminating our people. We conjure you, our countrymen, who, from misfortunes inflicted by the very tyranny you are serving, or from any other cause, have been forced to enter the ranks of the enemy, not to be the willing instrument of your country's death or degradation. If Ireland still speaks to you in the truest impulses of your hearts, Irishmen, obey her voice! If you would not be miscreants, recreant to the first principles of your nature, engraven upon the very corner-stone of your being, raise not the hand of the matricide to strike down the banner of Erin! No uniform, and surely not the blood-dyed coat of England, can emancipate you from the natural law that binds your allegiance to Ireland, to liberty, to right, to justice. To the friends of Ireland, of freedom, of humanity, of the people, we offer the olive-branch of peace, the honest grasp of friendship. Take it, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Americans—take it all and trust it. To all who marched to the call of the enemy, and rally under his standard to aid or abet his cause, we give the sword in as firm and earnest a grip as ever did its work upon a foeman. We wish to meet with friends, we are prepared to meet with enemies. We shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the former, and the latter can expect from us but the leniency of a determined though generous foe, and the restraints and relations imposed by civilized warfare.

(Signed,) T. W. SWEENEY,
Major General commanding the Armies of Ireland.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Trial of Davis—Arrival of His Counsel—What They Profess to Believe—The Government Programme—The Virginia Sentiment—A Slander Refuted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 3, 1866.

There is a ripple this morning upon the chronic dullness of the surface of Richmond; a slight one, certainly, but still enough to stir the town from its lethargy, and tracing effect to cause it is found in the simple fact that the register of the Exchange Hotel bore this single morning the names of JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, WILLIAM B. REED, of Philadelphia, and BURTON N. HARRISON, of nowhere in particular, but formerly Private Secretary of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and supposed to be now a sort of major-domo of his affairs. The popular mind instantly and correctly enough held these arrivals to be a result of the meeting of the Circuit Court of the United States to-morrow, and in almost less time than the fact can be written, the slumbering streets of the Virginia Capital were choked with unnumerous and startling rumors. Putting them together so as to make a connected narrative, they were to the effect that the trial of DAVIS would certainly begin to-morrow; that the "unfortunate statesman" was to-day on his way here on a Government war-vessel; that CHAS. O'CONOR, and PUGH, and scores of others never heard of before in connection with the case, would arrive on the morning trains to assist in the defence of the Fortress Monroe recluse; in short, Richmond believed for a few hours that the great drama was about to begin.

Sifting fact from fiction, and this remains: The Circuit Court, pursuant to its adjournment at Norfolk, meets here to-morrow, with the Grand Jury in attendance upon it. Judge UNDERWOOD will preside, as there is no prospect that the Chief Justice will be on hand. The Grand Jury will be discharged, and probably notice given of a special session of the Court, called by Justice CHASE, under the authority of the recent act of Congress, the time set being probably the first week in October, and at which special session, the only cause tried will be that of the United State vs. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This is undoubtedly the Government programme, but the presence here of Mr. BRADY and Judge REED lead to the belief that it will be resisted by the prisoner. The exact course which his counsel intend to pursue is of course known only to themselves; but in the present stage of the case, it is difficult to see how they can do more than announce their readiness for trial under the Norfolk indictment, and to demand that the cause be proceeded with as the constitutional right of the prisoner. If the Court will hear them, one or both of them may, and probably will, argue this point *in extenso*, but there is no probability that they will succeed in getting what they profess to ardently desire—an immediate trial—as the decision reached by the Government is understood to be final.

Assuming, then, as we are justified in doing, that DAVIS is remitted for four months more to the solitude of Fortress Monroe, we may reasonably expect that the Virginia press will for a time cease to lament over the "unfortunate statesman." I have to-day been looking over the Virginia papers, from all parts of the State, and I am struck with the entire unanimity that prevails concerning the DAVIS trial. Public opinion has its mind firmly made up on this point, and says that DAVIS is no traitor unless they all are; that he should not be hindered of his liberty unless they all are. In short, public opinion falls into an absurdity, as it has often done before, and declares there should be no imprisonments or trials or hangings, unless they be made universal. To be sure, it denies lustily that anybody is guilty of treason unless it be, perhaps, SUMNER and STEVENS; but just now it is laying peculiar stress on the other idea, and demanding that, as many have been pardoned, all should be—that it is the heighth of injustice that DAVIS should be in jeopard of life unless a trifle of several hundred thousand others equally guilty are placed in the same condition.

The question frequently asked, and variously answered in the North, as to whether a jury can be got here to convict DAVIS, is easily answered by any one conversant with the law under which he will be tried, and the state of public sentiment, and that answer is, that, if a jury can be got at all, it will be one that will be certain to convict. No man can sit upon the jury who was engaged in the rebellion, and the Virginia Unionists are not enamored of DAVIS, or of any one else who was—these two facts are a complete answer to the question.

Before leaving DAVIS, it is well to mention that his lawyers and his agent, HARRISON, are holding high court this afternoon at the Exchange. I am firmly convinced, first, that DAVIS will never be tried; and, second, that he will be immediately released on bail, by which, I presume, they mean parole. That they are correct in either of these assertions is not probable, but as a belief in them doubtless adds flavor to their champaigne, and no particular damage is done by such belief, I can see no objection to their indulging in it.

Leaving DAVIS to the quiet seclusion of Fortress Monroe, where he will remain during the sultry days of Summer at least, I must notice

A BASELESS TALE

that I find traveling the rounds of the Northern press, credited to the New-York *Sun*, and referring to the press of this city. Its essential part reads thus:

The *Examiner* has now commenced the publication of the United States laws, by authority of the State Department. According to its announcement, it had been awarded the job of publishing all the laws that were enacted by Congress from the beginning of the rebellion down to the present time. This publication will cost the Government a large sum of money—how large we cannot say; but the desirability of the job may be understood from the fact that Administration papers always scheme, wire-pull, and work like beavers to get it. Nobody now reads the laws in this form, and therefore the money paid for their publication is just so much thrown away; but if they must be published in Virginia, why not bolster up such a paper as the Richmond *Republic*—a good Union paper that was forced to suspend a few days ago because of its Unionism? Can the Government afford to pay several thousand dollars to "conciliate" the Richmond *Examiner*?

It is seldom, indeed, that in so few words as these so many mistakes in fact can be made. The *Examiner* has commenced the publication of the laws just as any newspaper in the country is at liberty to do, but it has not announced that it has made any arrangement with the State Department whatever. Briefly, the facts are these: Mr. SEWARD awarded the publication of the laws to the Richmond *Republic*, and upon the suspension of that journal, application being made for the laws by other parties, Mr. LEWELLEN, of the *Republic*, was informed that when he should notify the State Department of his further inability to do the work, the subject of a new award would be taken under consideration. Mr. LEWELLEN has not yet given this notification, and the fair inference is that the State Department has not taken any action whatever in the matter, nor has the *Examiner*, I am informed, (not, myself, having been here, I have not seen the paper,) said anything that can legitimately be construed into the assertion that it had.

The inquiry, "Why not bolster up such a paper as the Richmond *Republic*?" leaves the inference that the Secretary of State is averse to papers of its tone, or rather, that he somewhat prefers the political tone of the *Examiner* to that of the *Republic*. There was never a wider departure from truth as the fact is that Mr. SEWARD "bolstered up" the *Republic* to the full extent of his official authority, giving it all the patronage of his Department, and the only reason why he does not now "bolster up" such a paper as the *Republic* is that there is no such paper here to undergo the operation. I have gone somewhat at length into this subject, but the foulness of this libel upon the Secretary of State has seemed to make a full statement necessary. Whatever may be the exact facts as to the arrangements completed or in progress between the *Examiner* and the State Department, there is no doubt whatever that the inquiry about bolstering is a libel upon the Secretary.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Disastrous Floods in the Red River Region and in Texas—Markets and Ship News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 4.

The details of the overflow of Alexandria are heart-rending. The people were driven to rafts for protection, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. No relief is possible till the floods subside.

The floods in Texas have overflowed and devastated all the bottoms, and the injury to the crops is extensive.

The crevasse below the city is stopped.

The ship *Artisan*, loading for Boston, with 200 bales of cotton, was struck by lightning, and partially destroyed by fire. The vessel afterward sunk. The estimated value of the cargo was $400,000.

The bark *Woodward*, Liverpool for Galveston, bilged in twelve feet of water near Galveston. The vessel's cargo was got off and saved in good condition.

Cotton nominal; sales 200 bales; Low Middling, 33c. @35c.; to-day's receipts, 1,335 bales. Sterling Exchange, 56; New-York exchange, ¾ premium. Freights unchanged.

The Eighteenth New-York Cavalry has arrived from Texas homeward bound. Most of the troops have left, and are coming home.

There has been a heavy rain which has made new crevasses.

A ship has been driven ashore outside by the storm.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Disfranchisement of Deserters.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 4.

The Supreme Court having adjourned without announcing its decision, as requested by the Governor, on the constitutionality of the act of Congress disfranchising deserters, the bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, for carrying into effect the law of Congress has this day been approved by the Governor, that immediate preparation of the records and certificates required by the act may be commenced, and time afforded for the correction of errors in the record.

The National Typographical Union.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 4.

The National Typographical Union commenced its Fourteenth Annual Session in this city to-day. The attendance was very large. Representatives were present from twenty-two States. Officers for the ensuing year were elected this afternoon: JOHN H. OBERLY, of Cairo, was elected President; JAMES RISK, of Mobile, First Vice-President; J. E. DAVIS, of New-York, second Vice-President; ALEXANDER TRAUP, of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer; M. J. DEVINE, of Savannah, Corresponding Secretary.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Arrest and Discharge of Sunday Liquor-dealers on Staten Island—Receipts for Licenses.

On Sunday last, Capt. HOLBROOK, who is at the head of the Metropolitan Police force on Staten Island, detailed a number of patrolmen, in citizen's dress, to arrest such liquor dealers whom they might find keeping open houses in violation of the Excise Law. The result was the arrest of two offenders at New-Brighton, viz., JOSEPH WILKS and JAMES TATE, and five at Edgewater, viz., JOHN MAXWELL, JOHN J. GALLAGHER, JACOB WEBER, CHARLES NOBLE and JOHN FERRY. These persons were detained all Sunday night on board the Harbor Police boat, and yesterday morning they were taken before Police Justices GARRATT and VERMILYE, of Staten Island.

After hearing the cases, these magistrates discharged the prisoners, on the ground that the charges against them were based upon the 8th section of the Excise Law, which makes it an offence to sell liquor on Sunday only in the case where a license to sell liquor is held by the offender. As the accused had not taken out license, the Justices, by a literal construction of the law, decided that no offence had been committed. There were many other drinking-places open on Staten Island on Sunday besides those where the arrests were made, but their proprietors put up the shutters on hearing that the Police were at work.

Treasurer MANIERRE, of the Board of Excise, has received about $750,000 for licenses. Yesterday the sum of $410 was transmitted to the Board by Justice DALY, of Brooklyn, that amount having been imposed on prisoners for drunkenness. This is the first money received by the Board from that source. In one case the accused appealed to Judge LOTT, when that officer not only fined, but imprisoned him.

ITALIAN SCHOOL AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The day sessions of this school, as before stated, commenced on the 1st inst., at their rooms, No. 110 Centre-street, with an attendance of sixty-nine. Doubtless this number will be increased, but as it stands, it gives the assurance that at least so many are for the time removed from the temptations to early corruption, sin and crime which are the characteristics of the Five Points. The Children's Aid Society are doing good work in the populous districts of the city, and their acts are deserving of commendation and encouragement, and that support which will enable them to extend the sphere of their charitable labors.

HELP FOR THE PEST-RIDDEN.

Excursion Down the Bay by the Health Authorities.

Selection of a Site for a Land Quarantine.

The Grounds to be Seized To-day and Held Vi et Armis.

A Glimpse at the Horrors of the Cholera Hulks.

Latest Reports from the Health Officer.

Yesterday afternoon, the Committees of the Board of Health, the Commissioners of Emigration and the Quarantine Commission embarked at Whitehall on the United States steam cutter *Uno*, under command of Lieut. PHILLIPS, and went on a voyage of inspection, with a view of selecting a fit spot on which to land the thousand immigrants who are imprisoned on the six pest-ships in the Lower Bay.

Among the gentlemen composing the company were Mr. Jackson, S. Schultz, and Drs. Swinburne, Crane, Stone, Dalton and Harris, of the Board of Health; Mr. Seth C. Hawley, of the Metropolitan Police; Cyrus Curtiss, Mr. N. Weiner, of Staten Island, George W. Blunt, Dr. Bell, George T. Hope, Dr. Anderson, J. P. Cummings, James Fagan, Mr. Rich, architect, and Mr. Cobb, of the Quarantine Commission.

After touching at the Quarantine Landing and taking aboard supplies from WEINER's refreshment saloon, the *Uno* steamed down toward the cholera ships; but before reaching these floating lazar-houses it was proposed that a visit be made to the old hospital grounds at Seguine's Point, on Staten Island, and thitherward the prow of the steamer was turned.

The *Uno* having been built for revenue purposes, and not for along-shore navigation, was not precisely the vessel from which to land at a point whose only pier is high and dry at low water; but as she reached the old Quarantine waters before the tide had run out she was able to land her passengers. On shore the company were received by Mr. JOHNSON, proprietor of the extensive candle factories which were long ago erected at the Point, but which, it appears, have proved an unprofitable venture. There are three large brick buildings with iron roofs and several wooden edifices in the shape of ordinary barracks at this place, all of which might be instantly made available for quarantine purposes if Seguine's Point were in the remotest degree fitted for a Quarantine. The proprietor offered to surrender his title for $25,000, and he assured the company that no fitter spot could be chosen; "for," said he, "the State owns land here, whereon it once erected hospitals, to which the enlightened inhabitants of Staten Island applied the incendiary torch; this land you could hold in spite of injunctions, it being already the property of the Commonwealth; here are your buildings, already erected, and requiring but little alteration to fit them for occupation." "But the land is a sterile marsh, and has already been voted unfit for hospital uses," remarked Steam-Engine SCHULTZ. "Then," responded the landlord, "nobody could object that you depreciated his property by planting your hospitals near his land."

After a survey of the State Cemetery—a spot which was secretly used for quarantine burial a year before the truth became known to the people of Staten Island—the company reimbarked to take a trip either to Sandy Hook or to Coney Island.

Sandy Hook is the natural Quarantine, but as the company started from Seguine's Point at an hour when the sun ought to have been sinking, the Commissioners elected to assume without a visit that the Government forts on Sandy Hook are eminently suitable for the accommodation of the sick, and ch y accordingly instructed the *Uno's* pilot to put her across to Coney Island.

THE CHOLERA SHIPS

lay right across the little *Uno's* track, their great black hulls looming up through the fog, while the excursionists were yet two miles distant. They are six in number, and named respectively, *Falcon*, *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth*, *Peruvian*, *Union* and *Bertha*. The *Falcon*, the largest of these craft, is the great central figure in this unfrequented part of the Lower Bay. She is an enormous hulk, of perhaps 2,000 tons burden, black as Hades, and covered with a one-story house, extending from her stem to her stern, painted white. She displays the warning yellow flag. At the distance of about half a mile lies the old *Saratoga*, heeled over to the starboard, and resembling a ruined graveyard, and beyond the *Saratoga* is the *Portsmouth*, another ruin. The ships in quarantine are at a safe distance from the great central pesthouse, and on their pestilential decks are a thousand imprisoned men and women whose only crime is that they have ventured to seek homes in America.

The cutter ran alongside the *Falcon*, and as she did so a little skiff put out from the great steamship *Peruvian*, bearing three of the Port Physician's subordinates. Hundreds of immigrants stretched their hands forth from the floating charnel-houses wherein they are held prisoners; but the excursionists could not aid them. The Health Officer's boat came alongside the *Uno*, and the physician in command saluted Dr. SWINBURNE and Mr. CURTISS, and delivered the latest messages from Dr. BISSELL, showing that about a hundred patients are aboard the Hospital Ship, and that about ten per cent. of the number are dying daily. The following are the latest reports in detail:

Cyrus Curtiss, President Commissioners Quarantine:

DEAR SIR: With this please find report for June 3, 1866. The yellow fever patient on board the *Bertha* is improving slowly. This is the weather for cholera patients. The mortality is alarming. Some die in a few hours after the first symptoms show themselves.

Respectfully yours, D. H. BISSELL,
Deputy Health Officer.

The following twelve patients died on the 2d inst.:
June 2—Michael Sult, aged 63, of Flensburg, Denmark, admitted June 2, from steamer *Union*, from Liverpool.

Michael Guinness, aged 26, of Galway, Ireland, admitted 29th of May, from *Union*, from Liverpool.

Amanda Inversteden, aged 31, of Ebringsham, Sweden, admitted 1st June, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Inger Parson, aged 52, of Englesholm, Sweden, admitted 29th May, from *Union*, from Liverpool.

(Child) No. 2, girl, aged 2, admitted 31st May, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Gusta Olson Mater, aged 17, of Gulbrands, Norway, admitted 2d June, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Matha Ladgeleet, aged 3 months, of Carhusstaff, Sweden, admitted 31st May, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Ida Monson, aged 2, of Carshaven, Sweden, admitted 31st May, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Mathie Clemenzen, aged 60, of Christiana, Denmark, admitted 30th May, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Gaspart Barinone, aged 44, of Switzerland, admitted 30th May, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Anna C. Paler, aged 48, of Falster, Denmark, admitted 2d June, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Maren Hansen, aged 8, of Lollard, Denmark, admitted 30th May, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Remaining at last report	104
New cases	5
Total	109
Died	12
Under treatment	97

A postscript to the report for the 2d inst. shows the following new cases:

Caren Larsen, aged 38, of Falster, Denmark, admitted June 2, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Catharine Larsen, aged 2, of Falster, Denmark, admitted June 2, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Christiana Larsen, aged 9, of Falster, Denmark, admitted June 2, from *Peruvian*, from Liverpool.

Since the foregoing report was made, five new cases were reported, as follows:

Neils Jorgen Hansen, aged 42, native of Denmark, from steamer *Peruvian*; Cerestina Nelson, aged 23, native of Denmark; Catharine Johanson, aged 19, native of Scara, Sweden; Christina Rasemus, aged 37, native of Denmark; Joseph Gosser, aged 6, native of Voralbergh, Austria.

The following-named patients died on Sunday:

Johann C. Otter, aged 29, native of Germany, admitted May 31 from steamship *Peruvian*; Marent Jensen, native of Denmark, aged 56, admitted May 29 from steamship *Union*; a child, (girl,) aged 2 years, native of Denmark, admitted May 31 from steamship *Peruvian*; a child, (a boy,) aged 2 years, native of Denmark, admitted May 31 from *Peruvian*; Eugene Cromie, aged 28, native of Cork, Ireland, admitted May 30 from *Peruvian*; Joseph Gosser, aged 5, native of Voralbergh, Austria, admitted June 3 from *Peruvian*; Ute Ottesheng, aged 30, native of Skene, Sweden, admitted May 30 from *Peruvian*; Theodore Hey, aged 25, native of Purewitz, Prussia, admitted June 1 from *Peruvian*; Johanna Josephson, native of Gottenbergh, Sweden, aged 60, from *Peruvian*; Chas. Hansen, aged 6, native of Island Main, Denmark, admitted May 30 from *Peruvian*.

Capt. HENRY SALMON, commanding the steamship *Peruvian*, transmitted the following summary, showing the condition of his ship and passengers on the evening of the 2d instant:

Thirty-two died during the voyage.
Two in Quarantine.
Forty-seven sent to *Falcon* Hospital-ship.
One hundred and seventy-nine sent to *Portsmouth* Hulk.
One hundred and sixty-six remaining on board the *Peruvian*.
Two of the crew died during the voyage.
One of the crew died at Fulton Hospital ship.
Seven cabin passengers.
Forty-five of the crew remain on board.

Total No. embarked at Liverpool	786
Total No. died during the voyage	32
Total No. sent to the *Falcon* since arrived	22
Total No. remaining on board convalescent	529

This includes adults, children between 1 and 12, and infants.

The passengers embarked were all "aliens."
Crew and officers well.

ON BOARD THE FALCON.

The two decks of the *Falcon* are now occupied by cots, each located at barely a sufficient distance from the other to admit a physician in the passages thus formed to administer medical relief to the patients. The space, however, between the beds is so small that each victim of the plague can scarcely avoid inhaling the breath of the sufferer next him. Thus a patient who has the first symptoms of the disease may inhale the developed poison of the patient beside him, who is in a collapse and within a few minutes of death. Then, again, there are patients with small-pox lying near those who have been stricken with cholera, thus placing such patients in the position of exchanging disease and laboring under two terrible maladies, instead of one. This deficient classification of the two plagues which are now making rapid strides on the *Falcon*, is owing exclusively to the lack of accommodation for the sick. The fatal evils of this arrangement are now being manifested. Every three or four hours, the spasmodic contortions of the sufferers are relieved by death; and some who were brought to the vessel when they had the primary symptoms of the disease, became suddenly affected by the fatal contagion of those immediately within their reach, and were, in less than half a day, numbered among the dead.

Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health-Officer, in referring to the *Falcon* in January last, showed the immediate necessity of having some vessel or spot of land set apart to take her place. In his report he stated:

"Owing to the old and decayed condition of the present hospital ship, she is fast becoming unreliable and unsafe, and in all probability will not be fit for the purposes to which she is devoted for more than the coming season, even if she can be safely used for that period, which I doubt. Hence her place must be supplied by either another vessel or buildings adapted to the same purpose."

There is at present no room on the *Falcon* for additional patients, and the decks are so ill-ventilated that the wonder is that anybody has survived twenty-four hours' experience in her pestilential atmosphere.

BURIAL AT SEGUINE'S POINT.

The disease has made such fearful strides that Dr. SWINBURNE has been compelled to employ a sloop especially for the burial of the dead. This craft has been not inaptly termed a floating hearse. She lies a mile south of the cholera fleet, and is deserted during the day; but at night there is a busy scene over her bulwarks and on her decks, for after nightfall all the dead of the day are put aboard, and there put into rude pine coffins filled with chloride of lime, and at midnight she is towed to the burial-ground at the Point, where the corpses are given a Christian burial. It is known on Staten Island that yellow fever and cholera patients, who have died on the hospital ship, have been interred on the State grounds, and the sensible part of the population have learned that no danger is to be apprehended from the burial; but so strong is the prejudice of the multitude whom the Board of Health would encounter if they were to erect hospitals at the Point, that they will not permit even the burial of the dead on the island; and hence the Health Officer's employes are compelled to resort to burial by night.

OFF TO CONEY ISLAND.

After bidding adieu to Dr. HARCOURT, and the good old Roman Catholic priest who is the doctor's assistant in comforting the sufferers on board the hospital ship, the company started for Coney Island. The old pier whereon so many New-Yorkers have landed in the Julys and Augusts of years gone by has gone to ruin; the roadway therefrom to the Pavilion—once flourishing hotel—has gone to grass; the great house which once afforded entertainment for men and beasts is a fit abode for the giant Despair. Evidently the proprietor has not deemed it prudent to invest largely in preparations for the approaching Summer's guests. Who would brush up and paint if he expected to sell his place to a committee on pesthouses? Who, holding a point of land which nature designated as her quarantine grounds, would not be first to see that the proper cities, seeking a dry spot whereon to land those uninfected passengers who, if kept on board the cholera ships, must perish, would surely select such a place as the western point of Coney Island?

The land is owned by the Town of Gravesend, and leased to the various hotel-keepers of the island. The landlord of the Pavilion has a seven-year's lease, and will sell for $80,000. This purchased, the Board of Health can hold the premises until a Legislature shall be chosen which shall give the health authorities here authority to exercise the right of eminent domain over such part of the territory as it may seem advisable to take. The inhabitants of Gravesend need have no fears of a Quarantine on Coney Island, for a broad bay, two miles and a half in diameter, is spread out between them and the landing, and a barricade rivaling the Chinese wall can easily be run across the centre of the island, completely isolating the western end.

Dr. SWINBURNE had a private interview with the landlord of the Pavilion while the party were at his house; but what result was reached the TIMES reporter did not learn.

Coming up the Bay, the *Uno* overhauled the pilot-boat *Mary Catharine*, No. 6, lying becalmed in a dense fog. Taking her in tow, the party reached the Battery at about 10 o'clock last night.

INJUNCTION.

Mr. S. B. HIGGINBOTHAM appeared before Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, in Chambers, at the new Court-house yesterday, and applied on behalf of the residents of the town of Gravesend, for an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Health Commissioners from seizing any portion of Coney Island for erecting thereon any buildings to be used for hospital purposes. The order was granted, and a messenger was dispatched in search of President SCHULTZ, who, *if the messenger found him last night*, was very much edified with the literary efforts of the highly respectable Justice LOTT.

The Board of Health will be on its quarantine grounds to-night, with ample power to hold against any power which may undertake to interfere. By Thursday night at latest, all well immigrants now imprisoned in the huge black coffins in the Lower Bay will have been landed, and the good name of civilized New-York will have been redeemed.

The Horrors of No Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edit